

Coroner adjourns inquest after 40-minute discussion

Bradford blaze jury needs more time for verdict

By Malcolm Piters

The jury hearing the inquest into the deaths of 56 people in the Bradford fire asked the coroner yesterday for an adjournment of the hearing to allow them more time to consider a verdict.

The request was made by the foreman of the jury 40 minutes after being sent out to reach a verdict.

The coroner, Mr James Turnbull, told the jury that they must take as long as they needed to reach a verdict, but that the jury of seven women and three men would reach a decision yesterday.

The coroner's officer, Sergeant Richard Anley, announced that the inquest would be resumed on Monday.

Summing up, the coroner told the jury that they could not, under coroners' rules, return a verdict couched in such a way as to imply any criminal or civil liability by individuals.

Since he expected them to put forward various recommendations for the future, he would take those in writing and in private before making them public to make sure that the rules were not contravened. He told the jury that they had to deal with a high level of proof in reaching their verdict.

He explained that there were four possible verdicts available to them: unlawful killing, accidental death, misadventure, and open.

To reach a verdict of unlawful killing they would have to be certain that somebody did something which was totally reckless. There was not a shred of evidence to suggest that a particular person did anything.

An open verdict would be available if they did not know the cause.

The jury has throughout the inquest questioned witnesses. Yesterday, the foreman asked a forensic scientist giving evidence about the lighter underneath the main stand if industrial cleaners, vacuums or hoses could have been used, along with rakes, to clear any accumulated rubbish. The scientist, Mr Roy Cook, said he felt that a comprehensive clearing of

the rubbish could not have been done without some dismantling of the stand.

The jury foreman remarked that the jury disagreed with the Popplewell report in a conclusion that fire extinguishers and hose reels would have been useless at the ground without trained personnel to work them.

Mr Clarke told the inquest that hand-held fire extinguishers could have spread the fire rather than put it out.

He said: "The structure of the stand and the seating was such that no small extinguishers could have been expected to reach all the burning materials. When the fire was first seen it is quite likely that the structure was already alight above."

"It would have required not a hand-held extinguisher but a full hose reel with a proper fire hose to guarantee extinguishing the fire."

It could have possibly exacerbated the fire by using a small extinguisher and could have spread it down the seating setting off other smaller fires.

Mr Cook described the huge amounts of debris under the stand, including hundreds of cigarette ends, boxes of unlit matches, drink cans and confectionery wrappers, up to eight inches deep, many of them bearing prices before devaluation in 1971.

One newspaper found under the stand was dated back 1968.

Mr Cook discounted reports of a smoke bomb causing the blaze, saying that none of the occupants of Block C, where the fire began, saw any missile and there were no reports of the dense smoke normally associated with such devices.

Detective Superintendent Kevin Cooper, the senior police officer who was at the match during the fire and who later investigated it, told the jury that the police inquiry was now complete and he was satisfied that the fire had started accidentally from a dropped match, a cigarette or pipe tobacco igniting litter under the stand.

He dismissed as "wholly inaccurate and misleading" a report in the Daily Star which said that a smoke bomb had started the fire.

Sogat seeks place in Shah agreement

By Jane McLoughlin, Industrial Relations Correspondent

Leaders of the print union Sogat '32 have had talks with the electricians' union EETPU to seek a deal for a settlement within its single union, strike agreement covering Mr Eddie Shah's proposed national daily paper.

Miss Brenda Dean, general secretary of Sogat, said they had had "a very good meeting" and she would be seeing her national union colleagues Wednesday to consult them on the results.

The EETPU agreement would give it sole recognition and bargaining rights, in effect excluding the traditional print production unions, Sogat and the NGA.

Miss Dean said: "Ideally, we would like our traditional representation rights to be preserved. It is very irritating that the EETPU has taken this step towards a single union agreement, but they haven't signed any deals yet. They may have the upper hand in the Shah situation, but they are very vulnerable in Fleet Street — far more than we are."

We control newspaper distribution round the country, and it seems that Mr Shah is very vulnerable on distribution, which is an important area if he is going to print in partnership with Sunderland. He can't avoid us."

It is the area where Sogat may have a strong argument for inclusion in the project. Miss Dean says that with new technology, the EETPU could probably fulfil most of the other functions involved in newspaper production which

were once the province of Sogat and the NGA. The TUC printing industries committee will discuss the situation at a meeting next week. The TUC general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, has already asked the electricians' union to delay a decision on sole union agreement until there has been consultation with other unions involved.

The Financial Times was granted an injunction in the High Court yesterday to stop its 450 secretarial and clerical workers from taking daily guerrilla strike action in different departments of the newspaper from next week.

The clerical staff, members of Sogat, had decided on the action in support of 26 secretaries on the Financial Times who were being offered a separate company. They had been offered a pay rise dependent on acceptance of 21 hours a week compulsory overtime, which Mr Michael Eastwell, spokesman for the Financial Times Sogat chapter, said was a breach of the contract of employment.

Law Society protest

By Martin Linton

The Law Society has complained that a two-tier system of legal aid for suspects is putting a number of people at risk.

On Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, announced limits on free legal advice of up to £90 for suspects being questioned about arrestable offences, but only up to £50 for other offences or for people who are "voluntarily" helping police with their inquiries.

Yesterday the Law Society urged officials at the Lord Chancellor's department to drop this system on the grounds that such an arbitrary distinction might result in unfairness for suspect and difficulties for duty solicitors.

"There are people particularly at risk such as juveniles,

the mentally handicapped, people with poor command of English and so on, and the solicitor called to see such people would rightly think that they should stay around to give advice as long as the suspect needed it," said Mr Andrew Lockley of the Law Society.

OBITUARY

US playwright

PHILIP MAGDALANY, the American playwright whose works included *Section 9*, produced by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Aldwych in 1975, has died of pneumonia in New York at the age of 49.

Historian refights Bosworth Field

By Andrew Moncur

THE Battle of Bosworth, where Richard III lost his throne, will be royally celebrated next month, 500 years after the event — and in entirely the wrong place.

That is the conclusion of Dr Colin Richmond, senior lecturer in history at Keele University, whose research suggests that Bosworth field is not where Leicestershire County Council, the Ordnance Survey and this year's 200,000-odd visitors believe it to be.

"You don't re-live a battle-field every day of your life," he said yesterday. "I guess there will be a heretofore."

Dr Richmond's contentions

findings are to be published in *History Today* magazine, on the eve of the August 22 quincentenary of Henry Tudor's victory, which is being celebrated on the official Bosworth battlefield site at Ambion Hill, south of Market Bosworth, with a 10-day festival and a re-enactment of the battle.

Leicestershire has spent £150,000 enlarging its battle-field visitor centre and improving its catering, toilet block, 45 miles of footpaths, five car parks and six picnic areas. All in the wrong place, says Dr Richmond.

He believes that the parishioners at St James' Church, Daddington, are nearer the mark — about a mile further south. They will

be celebrating a requiem mass on August 23 for the dead of the battle, who, they firmly believe are buried there.

The Rev. Antony Bardeley, vicar of Stoke Golding with Daddington, said there would have been no earthly reason for carrying the dead there unless the battle had taken place nearby.

There is also a local tradition that sightseers watched the battle from the tower of St Margaret's Church, Stoke Golding, which is out of sight of the accepted Bosworth field.

Crown Hill, where Richard's army is reputed to have landed in a thorn bush,

is in Stoke Golding, he pointed out.

Dr Richmond bases much of his argument on the record in 1511 to license Daddington churchwardens to raise funds for a chapel standing upon a parallel of the ground where Bosworth field otherwise called Daddington field... was done."

He came across the "letter of confraternity" by chance while working on early printed sheets at the British Library. His case, he believes, is strengthened by a reference made by William Burton in a 1622 description of Leicestershire, placing the battlefield at Daddington, three miles south of Market Bosworth.



POLISHED PERFORMANCE: Flanked by horses Heidi, left, and Delilah, Blues and Royals' trumpeter Hugh Billington shines up his helmet for tonight's final display at the Royal Tournament in London. Picture by Martin Argles

Cattle drug hunt moves north

By Andrew Veltch and James Ertchman

The hunt for the black-market traders in drugs used to fatten farm animals moved north to Shropshire yesterday.

Food and drug inspectors and police have seized large quantities of illicit antibiotics and other drugs in raids on farms and feed merchants in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

Mr Alan Davidson, deputy head of the law department at the Pharmaceutical Society, which is leading the investigation, said last night: "Our inspectors have been in Shropshire today. The crime may spread from Shropshire south."

"A number of people have been reported and I will be surprised if they are not prosecuted."

The prime targets are sex hormones called stilbenes, banned because of cancer risks and their effects on young girls but still used secretly to fatten calves.

Baby girls in Italy developed breasts after eating veal baby food contaminated by stilbenes, and four-year-old girls in Puerto Rico have become sexually mature after eating contaminated chickens.

The Ministry of Agriculture's food surveillance committee reported last year that their use was declining, and a spokesman said yesterday: "The number of cases in which stilbenes are detected is low. People are realising we are clamping down."

It was unclear last night which hormones had been found. Some can still be used in the UK to replace those lost when bullocks are castrated, but only under the supervision of a vet because of the health risks to consumers if they are passed on in large quantities. The EEC is trying to ban them.

Antibiotics such as penicillin meant for treating humans are also used illegally to fatten cows and pigs.

Professor Alan Linton, of Bristol University, warned yesterday that they encouraged the growth of drug-resistant strains of salmonella. Cases of salmonella poisoning are rising — 17,000 in 1984 — along with the increased use of antibiotics in animals, he says.

Government proposes laws to curb local abuses of power

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

A legally enforceable code of practice to prevent the abuse of local authorities being manipulated by political factions is proposed by the Government in evidence to the Widdicombe inquiry into local authority ethics, published yesterday. It was prepared by the Department of the Environment, Scottish Office, and Welsh Office, and lists alleged abuses by councils' majority groups.

They include: ● The delegation of politically controversial business to one-party sub-committees. ● The amendment or misuse of standing orders to limit the ability of minority groups and individual councillors to participate in decisions.

● The orchestrated disruption of council meetings. ● Attempts to intimidate and threaten councillors. ● The exclusion of controversial items from committee reports.

"In some cases allegations of political malfeasance may find their source in nothing more than administrative failings," says the departments. "Nevertheless, it is clear that political groups on a limited number of councils have in recent years exploited the flexibility of procedure... to strengthen their own control and to emasculate the committee system, particularly in sensitive areas covering industrial relations, personnel, direct labour organisation, political campaigning and internal audit matters."

The departments also criticise councils which impose political conditions in return for permitting the use of public

facilities or council funds. Examples include a requirement that actors and musicians do not perform in South Africa, the withdrawal of business from firms transporting police and mine workers during the NUM strike, and the exclusion from approved lists of contractors of firms involved in the deployment of Cruise and Trident missiles.

The Widdicombe committee is expected to deliver a preliminary report on local authorities' "propaganda" activities over the next fortnight. It is understood that there has been a dispute between the committee chairman, Mr David Widdicombe, and some other members about whether the committee should support proposed legislation against the use of ratepayers' money for campaigns like that of the GLC against its abolition.

Jenkin to release more housing land

By John Ardill, Environment Correspondent

The Environment Secretary is to make available more housing land in north-east Hampshire, Avon, and Buckinghamshire. Although the changes are fairly small they were welcomed by builders as a sign that the Government is beginning to respond to market demand.

The announcement by Mr Patrick Jenkin's department also includes comments on green belt policies which make it clear that the Government does not want green belts extended over potential housing land.

They follow the publication on Thursday of a study by the consultants Coopers and Lybrand commissioned by his department, which recommends ways of making planning more responsive to housing demand. It says that structure plan should be more flexible in adapting to demand.

Mr Jenkin's notice of proposed modifications to the north-east Hampshire structure plan takes no view on the issue which dominated the public hearing of the review two years ago — the proposal by Consortium Developments to build a mini new town at Hook.

The consortium has dropped the plan a forerunner to its changes yesterday in a parliamentary written reply. He said the basic provision of £2 million a year "for the ordinary run of smaller cases" would continue. The new provisions were aimed specifically at "large and important" items.

Mr Michael Levey, director of the National Gallery, said: "We warmly welcome the thoughtful and realistic announcement by the minister for the arts. We are very glad that the representations which have been made, not least by the National Gallery, have borne fruit."

Mr Hugh Leggett, secretary of the all-party pressure group, Heritage in Danger, said: "This is the most enlightened gesture by a government to the heritage in decades. Nobody expected such good news."

proposals for a new town in the green belt at Tillingham Hall, in Essex, but the notice does propose 5,900 new houses in the Hook district, which includes Hook.

Overall, Mr Jenkin proposes 20,000 new houses in the area compared with the 18,100 proposed by the county council. The Hook Builders' Federation, while welcoming the increase, said it did not match the current rate of building. A further review will start soon, bringing a new battle in an area where the council wants to restrict development and the builders want to expand.

Strong local protests are expected at the minister's decision that the Avon plan should include 51,500 new houses by 1991 compared with the county's proposal for 48,500. Conservationists believe there is too much development in the area. Although Mr Jenkin has modified his previous proposal for 85,000 extra houses, the federation welcomed the detailed changes as a response to the market.

Mr Jenkin has cut the provision at two sites, Patchwood Common and Locking Castle, and given extra provision to other areas.

Mr Jenkin will not increase Buckinghamshire's housing allocation but has rejected a recommendation by the public hearing panel that it should be cut by 700.

2 English fans are cleared

From Derek Brown in Brussels

TWO English football fans were on their way home last night after eight weeks in a Belgian gaol.

George Davies, aged 34, and John Awor, 30, were cleared by a Brussels court of robbery with violence. They were arrested on May 29 at the Heysel Stadium, where they had gone to support Liverpool in the European Cup final against Juventus.

Thirty-eight spectators were killed in rioting at the ground, but Davies and Awor were already being taken into custody outside after a minor incident.

The prosecution claimed that the men had robbed Marc Charles, a ticket tout, of 10,800 Belgian francs — about £105 — but defence witnesses from England told the court yesterday that neither man had played any part in the theft.

Mr Anthony Manfredi, a Liverpool supporter who, like Awor, lives in London, said he was with the two accused in a group of supporters making their way to the ground. They saw a man arguing with a ticket tout and another man grabbing his tickets.

The incident was over in seconds but about a minute later, as he and his friends moved on, a man shouted "It was them, they were there," pointing at Davies and Awor. They were arrested and charged.

In a previous hearing the prosecution was unable to produce or identify the arresting gendarmes. Mr Charles testified that the two were present during the incident. But he could not say whether they had taken his money.

Mr Manfredi's evidence was supported yesterday by Mr Paul Johnston from Watford, who lives in Liverpool. The court took less than five minutes to consider the verdict.

Lawyers said later that there was little chance of the two men being compensated for their two months in custody.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Testing of wines extended

THE Ministry of Agriculture has begun testing wines from Germany, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Bulgaria to ensure that the problem of contaminated wine from Austria is not more widespread, writes Allen Ballantine.

So far 16 bottles of contaminated Austrian wine have been found among 80 samples taken in Britain. Only one had been sold — in South Yorkshire.

A ministry spokesman said the checks on countries bordering Austria were because the wine was all from the same region and blending was common practice.

The demand for West German wines has dropped in the United States and Japan as a result of the scandal. Mr Georg Gallus, of the West German agriculture ministry said yesterday. Officials said that some bottles of West German wine had been found to contain the toxic chemical compound, diethylene glycol.

A spokesman for Sainsbury's which stocks an Oppenheimer Krutenbrunner, said that the company's German wines had been tested and cleared. Mr L. P. Pocock, former deputy group controller of the Royal Insurance Group; Tyne and Wear, Mr A. S. Robertson, former chief executive of the Northumbrian Water Authority; Mr W. J. H. H. D. Skillicorn, corporate director for public affairs of the GKN group; and West Yorkshire, Mr T. McDonald, a senior partner in the chartered accountants, Armitage and Norton.

Man on triple murder charge

PETER McMURRAY, aged 43, of Hamilton, near Glasgow, was remanded in custody at Hamilton sheriff court yesterday, charged with three counts of murder and one of car theft. McMurray is accused of shooting William McIntosh, aged 36, William Burns, 30, and Alex Sexton, 42, at Bothwellbank sewage works in Boswell, Levenshire.

Miners' arson plot sentences cut

FIVE Kent miners, each jailed for three years for conspiring to commit arson as an Essex haulage business during the pit strike, had their sentences cut to two years by the Appeal Court in London yesterday.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, said James Waddell, aged 29; Gary Newell, 28; Emyrn Davies, 34; Mark Best, 27; and Brian Day, 28, acted out of a misguided sense of principle.

Arrowsmith gets gaol term 12

PAT Arrowsmith, the peace campaigner, began her 12th gaol sentence yesterday when Highbury magistrates sentenced her to 14 days imprisonment after she had refused to pay a £71 fine, costs and compensation for criminal damage to fencing at Alconbury US air force base.

Miss Arrowsmith, aged 55, of Hornsey, north London, said she had refused to pay the fine as it was the same amount into the Live Aid appeal.

Factory link in Legion outbreak

FACTORY equipment and air conditioning at Haine Industries, Estacade, Ransgate, has been sterilised after five cases of Legionaire's disease from the area, health officials said yesterday.

In what had been called an "isolated case," a man died of the disease earlier this month.

Man accused of attack on girls

NORFOLK police yesterday charged a man with two offences of attempted murder, one of rape and one of attempted rape after a stabbing attack on two girls.

The man will appear at Thetford magistrates' court on Monday. The girls, aged 13, are seriously ill in hospital in Bury St Edmunds.

George Rawson

MR GEORGE RAWSON, Deputy Northern Circulation Manager of the Guardian, retired this week, after serving 37 years with the paper, the last 17 of which were spent in the Manchester Circulation Department.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE
 Austria 2.50p, Belgium 2.50p, Denmark 2.50p, France 2.50p, Germany 2.50p, Greece 2.50p, Ireland 2.50p, Italy 2.50p, Japan 2.50p, Netherlands 2.50p, Norway 2.50p, Portugal 2.50p, Spain 2.50p, Sweden 2.50p, Switzerland 2.50p, USA 2.50p, UK 2.50p.

Labour leader to wind up his own council

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Thwaites, Labour leader of South Yorkshire metropolitan county, is to chair the residuary body which will wind up the affairs of his own council.

Mr Thwaites, who chaired the Association of Metropolitan Authorities committee, which organised the fight against abolition of the metropolitan counties, will be the only Labour politician to accept a residuary body chairmanship.

His name did not appear on the list of the other residuary body chairmen published yesterday by the local government minister, Mr Kenneth Baker. It is understood that he still has to clear his new position with his local party.

The other chairmen, mostly retired businessmen, are to be paid annual salaries ranging from £18,000 to £17,600 for a two-day week. Mr Roy Taylor, chairman of the London residuary body, will get £50,000 for full-time work.

The residuary bodies will be formally established in August. Each will have between five and 10 members and will be responsible for disposing of property, organising compensation for staff made redundant, managing debt, and winding down metropolitan county affairs after abolition, at the end of March next year.

The Labour Party NEC this week lifted its boycott on participating in metropolitan county abolition. Its resolution stated: "The Labour Party should make every effort to ensure that the residuary bodies have a limited life span and that their efforts, responsibilities and functions are transferred as quickly as possible to direct democratic control. Any Labour participation in these bodies will have this as its sole objective."

The other chairmen, announced by Mr Baker, are: Greater Manchester, Mr J. P. B. Haddfield, former chairman and managing director of Bass North-west; Merseyside, Mr L. P. Pocock, former deputy group controller of the Royal Insurance Group; Tyne and Wear, Mr A. S. Robertson, former chief executive of the Northumbrian Water Authority; West Yorkshire, Mr W. J. H. D. Skillicorn, corporate director for public affairs of the GKN group; and West Yorkshire, Mr T. McDonald, a senior partner in the chartered accountants, Armitage and Norton.

Mr Roy Thwaites — led battle against abolition

Tax relief proposed on home repair



Roy Thwaites — led battle against abolition

Tax relief proposed on home repair

By John Ardill, Environment Correspondent

Householders should be able to claim income tax relief on household repairs and maintenance, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) says in a discussion paper published yesterday. Those who pay no tax should not get an equivalent cash allowance.

The report elaborates on the institution's evidence to the Duke of Edinburgh's housing inquiry and parallels it in recommending phasing out mortgage relief and introducing a housing allowance and increased housing investment, although it adopts a more market-orientated approach, on some details.

But the RICS thinks the Duke's report recommendation that housing allowance should include a repairs element will not be enough to tackle the widespread and increasing backlog of disrepair, which requires a "very large" amount of investment.

Tax relief should cover such things as replacement of rotting woodwork, defective roofing, and rewiring.

It would not cover improvements such as double glazing or extensions. The amount should be limited, and those able to afford repairs without help might be excluded. The tax allowance would bring occupiers in line with private landlords.

The report says that local authorities should have a duty to ensure that all dwellings meet satisfactory standards of repair.

The British Property Federation yesterday welcomed the commitment of the private rented sector in the Duke's report.

Better Housing for Britain, RICS, 12 Gt George Street, SW1, 23.50.

Social workers denounce councils

ABOUT 400 social workers in the London borough of Lambeth walked out yesterday in protest against the council proceeding with disciplinary action against an ex-council independent inquiry into the case of Tyra Henry.

The walk-out came as the British Association of Social Workers claimed that staff nationally were being prevented from doing their jobs by increasingly politicised local councilors who refuse to accept professional judgments.

The tensions in Lambeth have come to a head over the case of Tyra Henry, a 21-month-old girl whose father was sentenced to life imprisonment on Thursday.

Officials of the Lambeth social workers' union, Nalco, were holding urgent discussions with the council's leader, Mr Ted Knight, about the strike.

The strike, expected to last until Monday at the latest, followed a vote by council workers to support a 24-hour strike in support of the union said that emergency cover would be maintained.

According to BASW and senior social services staff, the series of protests in Lambeth is only the most acute example of something which is happening all over the country, particularly in authorities controlled by the extreme left and more subtly in those dominated by the extreme right.

The Widdicombe inquiry into local government, set up by the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, is looking at this increasing politicisation as one of its terms of reference and is particularly interested in the appointment of chief officers for political reasons.

The fears of social services staff have already been expressed in the inquiry in evidence from the Association of Directors of Social Services. BASW has now decided to publish a statement stressing its members are under Mr John Wheeler, until recently BASW's chairman in Southwark, Lambeth

Sarah Boseley reports on the rift between social workers and local authorities as Mr Ted Knight (right), leader of Lambeth council, tries to resolve a strike by staff protesting over disciplinary action after the Tyra Henry case



and Wandsworth, said: "Our members and the majority of social workers in Lambeth cannot go on any longer."

He and others in Lambeth had left and more were planning to, because they could no longer work against the opposition of councilors, he said.

Relations have deteriorated, he believes, over the past three years until they are now at a point of "poisonousness". Social workers, he said, are being asked to do more and more, but they are being asked to do it in a hostile environment.

Some of the polarisations, social services staff say, has developed over racial questions. Black councilors feel that they are far more in touch with the black community. They distrust social workers who make decisions according to guidelines and theories.

The chairman of Lambeth social services committee, Mrs Janet Deaton, has been quoted as saying: "A lot of us are more in touch with communities than the social workers. We know what the problems are."

When Tyra died last September, after her mother had been sentenced to life imprisonment, the council's care order and taken the child to live with

her father, councilors reacted immediately. An inquiry by a panel of four staff, to of them race advisers, was set up and reported within two weeks. Social workers felt that it was less than compassionate towards them.

Mr Wheeler said: "It was akin to a show trial in Eastern Europe. People were dragged forward and hectoring and shouted at."

The social services director, then held a longer and fuller inquiry, said to be full of theory and hindsight, which pleased nobody — least of all the councilors.

On the basis of the second inquiry, however, Councillor Stephen Bubb, vice-chairman of the social services committee when Tyra died, said on Thursday that disciplinary action would be taken against three social workers.

In April the bad feeling among the staff was vented in a meeting of over half the 1,400-strong department, attended by the social workers and other staff, at which a vote of no confidence was passed in Mrs Bunting and Mr Bubb.

Mr Wheeler sees the origins of the conflict in a power struggle. He said: "One of the reasons is that councilors tend to see social workers as the most starchy, uncontrollable members of their workforce. I've heard it said that 'these councilors are social workers' is that they're some kind of professional freemasons."

"There was a certain amount of truth in that in the past. Professional loyalty had to be considered. But most social workers don't take that view any more."

Committee meetings turn into a fight about who knows best, he said, and "the social worker's view is not given a hearing at all. It's like preparing for a battle every time you go into a sub-committee meeting. You're likely to get howled down and abused."

Similar friction, although as yet less public, is taking place in the left-wing London boroughs of Camden, Hackney and Southwark. But, according to one social services director, right-wing councils are just as prone not to listen to professional advice and to make political appointments to the paid staff.

In Liverpool, there was a major split over the issue of access to social services files by the clients. The same happened in Lambeth.

In Camden, councilors generally regarded as fairly hard-line left wing on the social services committee have had to take a reactionary stance when their social workers went on strike over the suspension of some staff disciplinary measures.

But not all staff think that the dissent is a bad thing. One senior officer said: "It's not necessarily some-

thing which we should be wholly negative about. I was always a bit suspicious of the political consensus and I think professionals do need to be challenged on what are appropriate values."

Mr Peter Riches, national chairman of BASW, said: "There's been growing concern for five years or so. In a sense it's a fairly natural phenomenon with the increase in politicisation of local government. Factions are now far more prominent."

Ten to 15 years ago, welfare work had a fairly low profile but now it is far more important politically. The chair of social services is now being fought over."

A significant number of the younger, well-educated and ambitious breed of Labour councilors have some knowledge of social work. Mr Patrick Kodikara, until recently chairman of Hackney social services committee, is director of Camden social services.

Mr Wheeler, who has been deeply involved in Lambeth's troubles, feels that drastic measures are called for. He said: "I think there would be a case for the social services inspectorate to come in." He admits that this would be a desperation measure.

In the long term, he says, he would like to see professional training for councilors, as there is for juvenile court magistrates. "They will consider that to be terribly arrogant, but some awareness of your own motivation is important."

Mr Riches said: "My feeling is that they should be talking to the staff much more and trying to understand each other's perspective. It is crucial to do that rather than destroy staff morale by making public statements."

Maybe this is already beginning to be appreciated in Lambeth. At the council's press conference after the Tyra Henry trial, Councillor Stephen Bubb did his utmost to play down the tensions.

CND to challenge telephone tapping

By Paul Brown

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was yesterday given permission by a High Court judge to challenge telephone tapping of its leadership.

CND is seeking orders preventing the Home Secretary giving permission to tap CND telephone calls and from renewing any permission already given.

It is also seeking an order that Mr Leon Brittan's decision to allow the telephone tapping of its vice-president, Mr John Cox, was unlawful.

Mr Justice Forbes said yesterday that there was an arguable point of law, adding that this was not a comment on the case's merits.

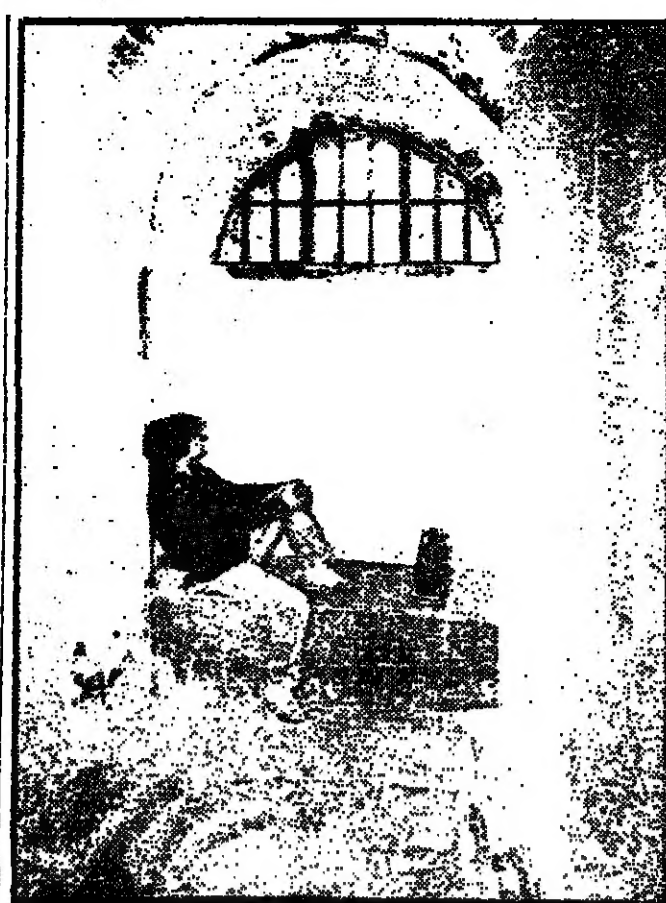
The tapping of Mr Cox's telephone came to light when an ex-MI6 officer, Cathy Massiter, referred to it on a Channel 4 television programme.

At the full hearing CND will contend that the tapping had been done for purely political reasons, not on the grounds of national security.

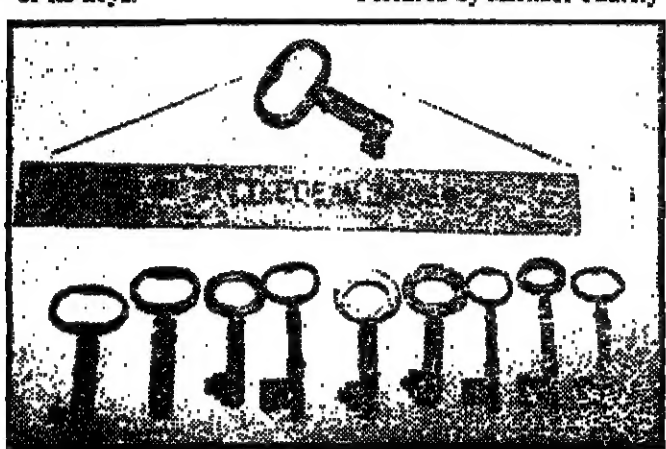
Mr Stephen Grose, solicitor for CND, said the Treasury solicitor would have to explain why Mr Cox's phone was tapped, either by claiming that it came within Government guidelines because CND was subversive or to admit that rules did not mean there was any responsible expectation they would be obeyed.

CND is also appealing to the European Court of Human Rights on other alleged Government infringements of its members' civil liberties.

The Home Secretary was not represented yesterday, and no date was set for the full hearing.



GAOL SALE: A cell at Littledean Gaol in the Forest of Dean (above), which Gloucestershire County Council is selling. The grade II listed building set in 1.75 acres was built in 1781 as a house of correction. It includes 10 cells, a central block, court room and gatehouse. (Below) some of its keys.



NHS is blamed for late abortions

By Andrew Veltch, Medical Correspondent

Reducing the time limit for abortions from 28 to 24 weeks without improving health services would be disastrous for the few women affected, family planning organisations and women's health groups warned yesterday.

In a letter to the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Co-ordinating Committee in Defence of the Abortion Act, said more than half the number of late abortions were due to hospital delays. The remedy to this was improved access to early, safe treatment and better education about birth control.

The committee includes the Family Planning Association, abortion charities, doctors, religious and political groups.

They are organising a demonstration from five leading medical organisations, including the British Medical Association and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG), that the upper limit for terminations be reduced from 28 to 24 weeks. Mr Clarke is giving the recommendation urgent consideration and is known personally to favour the lower limit.

The most likely step would be to change the 1929 Infant Life Preservation Act which forbids the destruction of the life of a child capable of being born alive, which is after 28 weeks.

The latest full-year figures show that 238 of the 127,375 abortions in England and Wales in 1983 were performed at 24 weeks or later. They included 19 girls under 16, and 83 aged 16-19. The RCOG found in a report last year that many did not realise that they were pregnant, or were terrified of telling their parents.

Malformed babies accounted for another 54 of the very late abortions. Although new screening techniques mean that many abnormalities, with the exception of spina bifida, can be diagnosed in the first three months, the need for confirmation tests means that some cannot be diagnosed until 24 weeks or later.

Professor Eva Albermar of the London Hospital has shown that a 24-week limit, had it been imposed in 1982, would have meant that 26 abortions on babies suffering severe handicaps could not have been carried out. Another 12 abortions were performed to save the mother's life.

Just over 1,500 abortions were performed between 20 and 24 weeks in 1983—more than 600 mothers were teenagers and in 281 cases the babies were seriously malformed. The vast majority—1,143—were performed for physical or mental handicaps of the mother. In 10 cases, the mother's life was threatened.

Yet nearly half the premature babies born at 24-27 weeks do survive for at least a month if they are in well-equipped intensive care units. But these units are overloaded.

MPs want secretarial allowances doubled

By Colin Brown, Political Reporter

A group of Labour and Tory MPs has asked for increases of nearly 100 per cent in secretarial allowances in an informal approach to the Leader of the Commons, Mr John Biffen.

The Tories included Mr Michael Brown, MP for Brigg and Cleethorpes, who was among the 48 Tory rebels who voted against the Government the day before on the pay rises for judges, generals, and top civil servants.

He was accompanied by three Labour MPs, including Mr Jack Drommond, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, who that night was trying to damp down a Labour backbench row over the failure of 17 MPs to vote against the Government.

The group who saw Mr Biffen told him about the plight of MPs who were having to pay out of their own pockets for research assistants and computers which are now part of the trappings of everyday life for modern MPs.

They wanted another Plowden report on secretarial allowances, due for review next year. The review should be brought forward they say. The allowances should be raised from the present £13,300 to about £25,000—about £5,000 for the cost of new technological aids such as computers, and the rest for the employment of a full-time secretary and a research assistant for each MP.

Mr Clive Soley, the Labour MP for Hammersmith, who was on the delegation, said yesterday: "I think there is an awareness that we weren't asking about our salaries, we were talking about research and secretarial facilities, and that does make a difference. Obviously, what happened the other night is very much in the air, but it did not affect the discussion at all."

The MPs, with the support of the SDP-Liberal Alliance parties and 200 members who signed a Commons motion, urged Mr Biffen to bring forward the report on secretarial allowances.

Mr Biffen told the backbenchers that the last Top Salaries Review Board report on the allowances, though started in 1982, was agreed by the House only 12 months ago and it was too soon to go through the process again. The MPs intend to continue pressing for action after the summer recess. The House rose yesterday and will return on October 21.

The Government is facing a revolt in the Lords over the decision to push ahead with big pay rises for senior civil servants, armed forces officers, and judges, but ministers do not expect such a big revolt as that in the Commons.

The Lords will rise for the summer holidays on Wednesday and return on October 14.

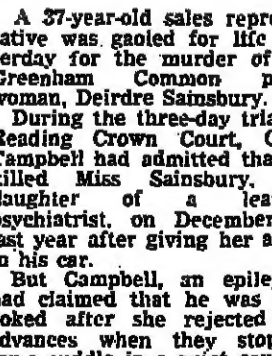
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School trip rules 'must be tighter'



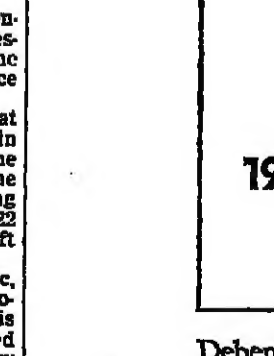
TIGHTER supervision of school outings, with a teacher acting as advance guard in danger areas, has been urged by the coroner who conducted the inquest on four boys drowned at Land's End, writes Andrew Moncur.

Mr Derrick Pepperell (above) the West Cornwall coroner, has recommended that adult helpers who are not teachers should be fully briefed about the scope of their responsibilities.

His recommendations have been made to Buckinghamshire education committee, which is to start its own inquiry—publicly in early September—into the Land's End tragedy. The boys who died were members of a party from Stoke Poges middle school, Buckinghamshire.

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned last week on the boys, aged from 10 to 12.

Greenham murderer gets life



A 37-year-old sales representative was jailed for life yesterday for the murder of the Greenham Common peace woman, Deirdre Sainsbury.

During the three-day trial at Reading Crown Court, Colin Campbell had admitted that he killed Miss Sainsbury, the daughter of a leading psychiatrist, on December 22 last year after giving her a lift in his car.

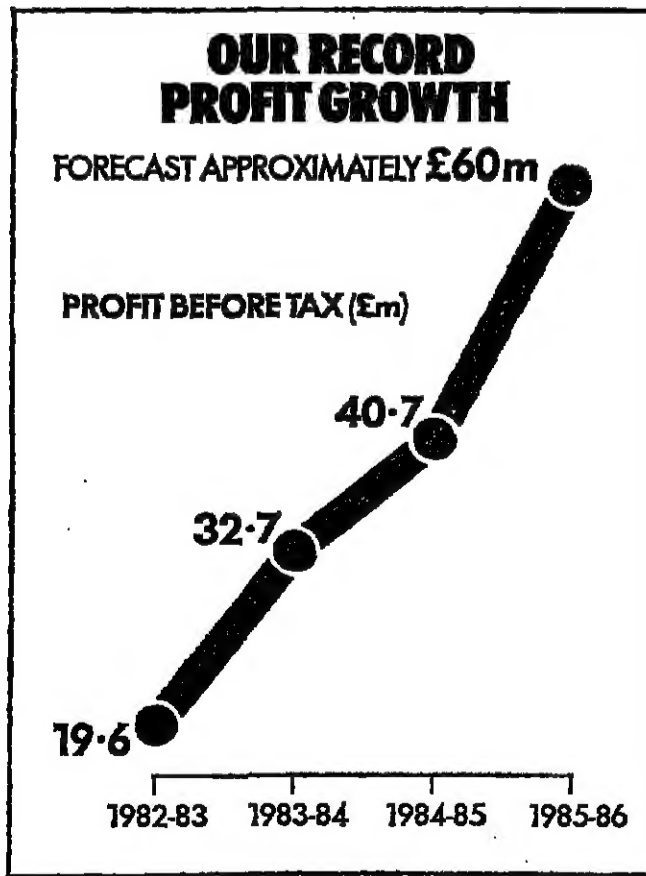
But Campbell, an epileptic, had claimed that he was provoked after she rejected his advances when they stopped for a cuddle in a quiet country lane.

The jury took just over two hours to find him guilty of murder. As the verdict was announced the unanimous verdict Campbell appeared unsteady on his feet and had to be assisted to his seat in the dock.

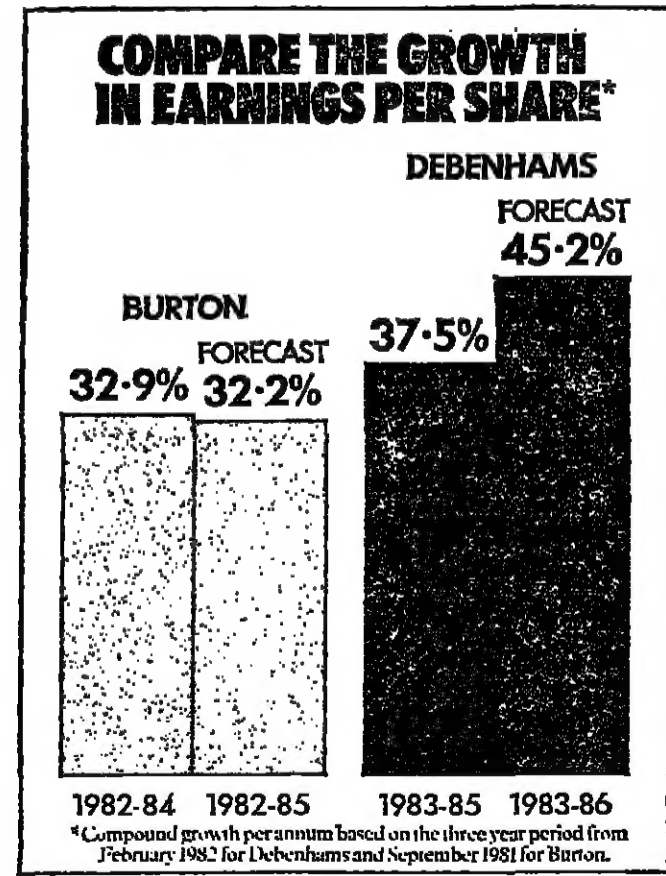
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The facts speak for...

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Three-cent fall in 20 minutes follows call for sanctions

Rand dives as detentions in S. Africa approach 900

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The value of the rand fell sharply against the dollar yesterday as the state of emergency entered its sixth day and the number of detentions under emergency regulations approached 900.

The decline in the dollar value of the rand, caused primarily by the sale of gold shares by foreign investors, coincided with the resumption of the debate in the United Nations Security Council on a French resolution calling for voluntary sanctions against South Africa.

The rand plunged three US cents in 20 minutes yesterday. But it recovered after the Reserve Bank bought rand and sold dollars to steady the currency.

Gold shares quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, which slumped on Thursday

SCANDINAVIAN Airlines System, the joint national carrier of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, will terminate its flights on South Africa on September 1 to show their opposition to apartheid. The weekly roundtrip from Copenhagen to Nairobi-Johannesburg route was also described as marginal and negligible for the airline's economy—AP.

When foreign investors sold out because of nervousness about the country's stability, recovered yesterday.

Brokers said gold mines had become attractive at the depressed prices, particularly for foreign investors who were able to buy more rand with their dollars. The rand dropped at one stage to 47 US cents from 50 on Thursday but firmed later to about 49 cents.

In the black homeland of Transkei, declared independent by South Africa but not recognised elsewhere, police detained 447 people on Thursday for failing to produce identity documents during a raid during curfew hours. Transkei imposed a curfew this month after bombings in the capital, Umtata.

With South African prisons overcrowded by 36 per cent, according to official figures, it is unclear where the detainees are being held and what effect their arrival has had on the already strained prison services, particularly as detainees are kept separate from convicted prisoners.

When the question was put to Major A. van Vuuren, of the Department of Prisons, he merely referred to the definition of "prison" in the emergency regulations as a conven-

tional prison, a police cell, and "a lock-up place."

Methods of coping with an influx of prisoners into overcrowded prisons include the transfer of less crowded prisoners, and the use of "stacked beds," or bunks, he said. Whatever adjustments are made, "a high standard of health and hygiene are maintained," he added.

Major Van Vuuren said: "The total prison population on June 30, 1985 was 109,704 and approved accommodation according to our norms was 80,290, which means we are 36 per cent overcrowded."

The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, yesterday issued a statement to the number of detentions since the emergency came into force.

Police were not only patrolling the troubled areas in search of the "main trouble-makers," but were also tracking down those responsible for "serious crimes" during the unrest.

Although police reported several violent incidents on Thursday night, their latest report said of the troubled East Rand: "No unrest has been reported for the last 24 hours," it added. "The law-abiding citizens in the emergency areas are cooperating very well with the police."

The divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, has banned planned meetings at the weekend to celebrate the birthday of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

A "moderate" Soweto businessman, Mr Richard Maphonya, had the celebrations, R5,000 to the celebrations.

Anna Tomforde adds from Bon: The Government, barely concealing its disappointment at France's unilateral decision to impose sanctions against South Africa, made clear yesterday that it would not take any drastic measures which would harm the South African and German economies.

"The Government does not believe in sanctions or boycotts, and sees no reason to preempt talks in Helsinki next week of the European Community's foreign ministers," the chief government spokesman said.

The foreign ministry stressed that the South African ambassador, Mr Willem Rietel, has been told of West Germany's "strong opposition" to the situation in South Africa. Officials said privately that Bon was annoyed at France's unilateral move, which they saw as being due to pressure from the French Communist Party.

SLA men defect to Muslim militia

TEL AVIV: Nine militiamen from the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army have defected to the Shiite Muslim Amal militia, Israeli military sources said yesterday.

The militiamen, all Shiites, abandoned their position near the village of Taibe at the northern edge of the Israeli-designated buffer zone in south Lebanon.

The predominantly Christian militia has had trouble keeping Shiites, who form the largest sect in south Lebanon.

A UN spokesman said the militiamen arrived at a UNIFIL checkpoint on the Akiba bridge over the Litani River on Thursday evening.

On June 6, 11 Shiites members of the SLA left another militia post and turned up with Amal men in Tyre. That episode triggered a confrontation with UNIFIL when the Israeli-backed militia accused UNIFIL of deserting the 11 men and turning them over to Amal.

Four Palestinians were found shot in the head in a car abandoned near the Mieh Mieh Palestinian refugee camp in Sidon, Lebanon, yesterday.

Security sources identified one as a worker for the Red Crescent, the Islamic equivalent of the Red Cross, and two others as members of Yasser Arafat's Fatah commando group.

One of the six major Green Line crossings between mainly Muslim west and Christian east Beirut was reopened yesterday as part of efforts to restore normal traffic between the two sectors.

Reopening of the crossing came after overnight rocket-propelled grenade clashes on the Green Line died down by dawn.—Reuters/AP.

Sikh pact eases way to peace

From Ajoy Bose in New Delhi

The militant Sikh party, Akali Dal, yesterday formally ratified the accord signed earlier this week in New Delhi by its leader, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, and the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, settling the Punjab problem.

The party also withdrew the four-year agitation for more political and religious autonomy for Sikhs in the north Indian state. The meeting was marked by sharp differences about the accord and some senior party leaders were outvoted by a show of hands.

Reporters were barred from the talks held in the top storey of a white-marbled Sikh shrine in the small Punjab town of Anandpur Sahib. Troops lined the temple while party leaders were surrounded by bodyguards carrying sub-machine guns.

The party leaders, a former Punjab chief minister, Mr Parkash Singh Badal, and Mr Parkash Singh Tohra, chief of the Sikh temple authority, had earlier expressed their reservations about the agreement.

They told reporters yesterday that they "differed with almost every point of the accord" and could not accept it.

Mr Tohra walked out of the meeting and had to be called back by his colleagues.

Baba Jindgar Singh, the 80-year-old leader of the extremist faction of the Akali Dal, who had earlier rejected the accord as a "sellout," has called a Sikh pantheist convention next month to discuss the situation arising from the agreement.

But an Akali Dal spokesman said there was no dissent. He told reporters that Sikh leaders had simply asked for "clarifications."

In New Delhi, the Election Commissioner, Mr R. K. Trivedi, said the agreement opened the way for elections in the state for the first time in five years.

The Punjab settlement has also run into opposition from sections of Hindu parties, including Gandhi's own Congress Party.

The Congress Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr Hardev Joshi, announced in the State Assembly that his party could not accept the provision on the distribution of river waters flowing through Punjab, Rajasthan, and another state, Haryana.

Mr Joshi, who said that he had already sent an urgent message to Mr Gandhi, seeking clarification of the provision, said that the accord has violated previous agreements on the river waters and was against the interests of Rajasthan.

Opposition leaders in the Rajasthan assembly, which was adjourned on Thursday in uproar, were more forthright in their criticism and described the day the accord was signed as "the blackest day in the history of Rajasthan."

In Haryana, although the Congress Chief Minister has accepted the accord, opposition parties in the state are up in arms against territorial grants to Punjab under the accord, including Chandigarh, so far the twin capital of both the states.



A Jewish demonstrator is taken into Afula police station in Israel, after anti-Arab demonstrations

Khmer Rouge's new, image cannot disguise old habits

Suspicious about contact with Westerners persist

From Nicholas Cumming-Bruce in Khao Yai, Thai-Kampuchean Border

AT FIRST glance, Khao Yai might be mistaken for a new model of Khmer Rouge society to match the liberalism newly espoused by its leaders in their attempts to shed their image as the butchers of Kampuchea.

The reception is almost warm at this camp of 35,000 Khmers who fled into Thailand, south of Aranyaprathet, after Vietnamese attacks on their border villages earlier this year. With a nonchalant wave of the hand, Kim Sem, a contact man for Western relief officials and any other foreign visitors, will bid them walk and talk freely among the rows of palm trees and bamboo hedges stretching towards the border a couple of miles beyond.

His easy manner, enhanced by reasonable English, makes a surprising alternative to the icy reticence more common among low-ranking Khmer Rouge officials.

Such treatment is not the only novelty. Contact between inhabitants and relief workers is unrestricted, if not unhampered.

Mr Sem is as non-committal about his precise status as he is evasive about the past, but he speaks vehemently about the present situation in Kampuchea.

"The Vietnamese always use the pretext the Khmer Rouge will come to power (to justify their occupation)," he said. "Now we make our position clear that we don't grasp power after the Vietnamese withdraw. We will let the Khmer people choose in free elections."

The principle of free elections after a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea is not new for the Khmer Rouge. But an announcement last week that they would accept election from government and support a liberal parliamentary regime was seen as a refinement of their position, intended to reassure the international community and carefully timed ahead of

the next UN General Assembly in September.

The policy line, according to Mr Sem, was decided at a meeting in the Cardamom mountains by seven more representatives from Khmer Rouge areas than the last gathering, convened to dissolve the Kampuchean Communist party. But scepticism about Khmer Rouge leaders' commitment to their avowed aims remains as strong now as it was after that announcement.

For all the talk of liberalism, letters smuggled out from Khmer Rouge areas and interviews with defectors by a Western expert paint a bleak picture of a rigidly authoritarian society whose leaders are driven by an almost pathological suspicion of any other group, including those also fighting the Vietnamese.

"We are political prisoners of the Khmer Rouge, accused of being spies or of the Khmer Rouge (the non-Communist resistance groups)," one inhabitant of a Khmer Rouge area wrote, adding that 10 members of his group had been sentenced to death, but managed to escape during Vietnamese attacks.

In the sector under one Mr Korn, a divisional commander in charge of Khao Yai, one interviewee spoke of "moving people away from the influence of Western relief agencies."

But even at Khao Yai, the freedoms are limited. "If you criticise too much, you get locked up," one inhabitant remarked. "People are frightened to criticise."

Given a choice, relief agency officials familiar with the camp believe that about one-third of Khao Yai's population would opt to move to areas outside Khmer Rouge control. Increasing numbers also appear to be applying to move to third countries.

The question of moving large numbers from Khmer Rouge to non-Communist Khmer control is a subject of acute sensitivity between the three resistance factions — and the Thai authorities — anxious to avoid any move that would rupture the tenuous cooperation between them. It remains to be seen if a choice is ever offered.

not Khmer Rouge authority, and exposed to an unprecedented level of contact with Westerners.

The last factor alone seems to be breeding a taste for more independence, which may be eroding the Khmer camp bosses' authority, regular visitors there believe. Discipline at other camps to which foreigners have only rare access is reportedly much stricter.

Such conditions at Khao Yai have been viewed with suspicion by some Khmer Rouge military. Several shooting incidents erupted in the camp in May during attempts to move some of the population to other locations.

In the worst incident, one man was killed and six injured when, according to one informant, armed men herded more than 1,000 people out onto the road beside Khao Yai, driving them in a northerly direction only to be turned round after several miles by Thai troops.

"Every night Khmer Rouge commanders take men, women, and children away from Khao Yai," one inhabitant had written in a letter shortly before these incidents, explaining that the aim was to move people away from the influence of Western relief agencies.

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Penang to hang Australians

PENANG, Malaysia: Despite start notices at all entry points warning travellers that they will be executed if convicted of drug smuggling, many foreigners still risk their lives as couriers. Two Australians were sentenced to hang yesterday.

"It is a highly lucrative business. If you are short of desperate for cash, you could be easily encouraged to dabble in the business," said Penang's chief police officer, Datuk Henry Bruno Almeida.

The Australians were convicted by a court on the holiday island of Penang of heroin smuggling. A welder from Perth, Mr Kevin Barlow, aged 27, and Mr Brian Chambers, aged 23, a builder from Sydney, were the first Westerners to be

convicted under drug laws, tightened two years ago, which make the death sentence mandatory for possession of more than 0.53 ounces of heroin or morphine.

Although he delayed formal sentencing until Thursday, the judge, Mr Muhammad Daud bin Hal Abdullah told them: "There is no alternative but to impose the death sentence."

Police said that a total of 30 foreigners have been arrested in Penang for drug offences since 1983. As well as the Australians, eight foreigners from Britain, Sweden, Canada, France, New Zealand, and Austria face death sentences if they are convicted.

Penang, a few days journey overland from the Golden Triangle drug-producing area where the borders of Thailand, Burma, and Laos meet, used to be a haven for heroin, cannabis, and opium smugglers.

Mr Almeida said that the severe new laws had brought a slight decline in drug offences. Even so, the temptation to make money is so great that many people are still willing to risk their lives to traffic drugs.

Professor Navaratnam, who heads the national drug research centre, said, Malaysia is described as alarming, with nearly 100,000 addicts among the country's 15 million population.

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Terror killings make use of Israeli death penalty likely

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

The likelihood of the use of the death penalty for terrorist crimes committed in Israel increased yesterday when searchers discovered the bodies of two Jewish teachers presumed kidnapped and murdered by Arabs in a remote area of the north of the country.

Police said that the corpses of Mr Yosef Eliahu, aged 35, and Miss Leah Elmakias, aged 19, were found with their hands tied to each other, in a narrow cave on the rocky slopes of Mount Gilboa, overlooking the Jezreel valley.

The two disappeared on Sunday after leaving the east where they both taught in the town of Afula, and large-scale searches had been conducted ever since Mr Eliahu's abandoned and bloodstained car was found on Monday in the nearby town of Tzfat, just across the old "green line" in the occupied West Bank.

On the discovery of the bodies, a crowd gathered outside the Afula police station shouting "death to terrorists". Angry Jews roamed the market looking for Arab workers and two were beaten up while waiting at a bus stop. Dozens of Jews were arrested for breaches of the peace.

The district police chief, Commander Shaul Levy, said there were gunshot wounds in the body of Mr Eliahu, but no basis to rumours that the victims had been tortured or mutilated. They had been killed last Sunday.

One right-wing Likud MP, Mr Meir Cohen-Avidor, a fervent supporter of the death penalty for terrorists, arrived in town, but was asked to leave to avoid whipping up anti-Arab sentiment. The MP refused.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the racist Kach movement, also visited Afula this week. The local council of the neighbouring village of

Sakhnin condemned the killings as "barbaric". There were similar denunciations by Arab and Jewish left-wing groups.

The murder—one of about a dozen similar attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians in recent months—seems certain seriously to impair the already slim chances for Arab-Jewish coexistence in Israel itself and to heighten tension in the occupied territories.

It will also add weight to the growing campaign for the introduction of the death penalty, which already exists under Israeli law, but has never been used except in the case of the Nazi war criminal, Adolf Eichmann. The cabinet is to meet on Monday to discuss internal security and arrange tough new measures.

The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, and other Labour leaders are intensely aware that the Likud and other right-wing groups are keen to make political capital out of so-called "laxity" in security.

Mrs Geula Cohen, an MP for the right-wing opposition Tehiya party, said in the Knesset yesterday that the Government was not without blame for the recent killings. She asserted that the Government had argued that it could prevent terrorism and it had taken several measures to consider using the death penalty or deportations.

The Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, said that successful preventive measures in the West Bank were forcing Palestinian terrorists to carry out their attacks across the "green line" in Israel proper.

Mr Rabin said he preferred measures like deportation to the death penalty, but the opposition Likud and Kach leaders, Mr Shamir, said that the death penalty should be considered.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Aircraft intercept

ARGENTINA said yesterday that British fighters had intercepted one of its fleet air arm planes on a routine patrol near the 150-mile exclusion zone around the Falklands.

The Argentine aircraft, an Alouette, flew home without further incidents after being escorted by two British Phantom fighters for a brief period yesterday, a defence ministry spokesman said.

Captain Hector Martin, head of the fleet air arm, described the incident as "a mere feint" but said it was the first such encounter since 1983.

In London, a defence ministry spokesman said the interception was a routine military action and said occasional interceptions were a way of identifying foreign aircraft.—Reuters.

Drink drive

MEASURES introduced by the Kremlin to combat the country's increasing alcoholism are working in at least one Soviet city. A daily newspaper said fewer drunks were to be seen on the streets of Kirov, 500 miles north east of Moscow, as local alcohol sales had fallen by 30 per cent.—Reuters.

Wine scare

THE HEALTH and Welfare Ministry of Japan yesterday said that a West German wine containing a poisonous chemical had been found in Tokyo. An official said that the white wine, made in 1982, was found to contain small amounts of diethylene glycol.—Reuters.

Family dies

TEN people from the same family were killed instantly by lightning when they hit their home in Shagai in northern Pakistan, according to a report yesterday. A severe monsoon that hit the area caused flash floods which washed away three houses and a mosque.—AP.

Bomb decision

FRANCE will continue its nuclear tests in the South Pacific indefinitely. Mr Jean-Michel Baylet the Secretary of State at the French foreign ministry, said in Suva yesterday. He said scientists had proved nuclear testing in Pacific posed no danger.—Reuters.

Theatre closed

ISRAELI authorities closed a Palestinian theatre in east Jerusalem yesterday, saying it had rented its building to groups linked to the outlawed Democratic front for the Liberation of Palestine. military sources said.—Reuters.

More Russians

THE POPULATION of the Soviet Union was 277 million on July 1, an increase of two million over last year, Tass said yesterday.

Bhutto to return

THE EXILED Pakistani opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, aged 31, confirmed in London yesterday that she would return home with the body of her brother Shahnawaz, found dead in France last week. She said she might face arrest when she returned.—Reuters.

Easy visas

THE CHINESE Government simplified entry procedures yesterday for the estimated 20 million people of Chinese origin living in other countries. Chinese from overseas who wish to visit China will not require visas or exist permits from August 1.—AP.

Tamil trouble

SRI LANKA yesterday extended a state of emergency for another month as the opposition leader, Mr Anura Kumaranatne, said Tamil separatist guerrillas were shifting their bases from India to the North of the island and were not interested in a solution.—Reuters.

Plane answer

A BURST tyre caused the 1983 accident in which Dr 10 of the Spanish charter airline Spantax aborted its take-off from Malaga airport and caught fire, killing 50 people, an official Spanish report said yesterday.—Reuters.

Dam victim

THE LAST survivor pulled from beneath the mud of the dam collapse in Stava a week ago, died in hospital in Trento yesterday, doctors said. She was Maria Assunta Carr, aged 24, and was buried for more than 18 hours.—AP.

Using his loaf

A MAN, using a pistol concealed in a baguette, which he carried under his arm, has robbed the Lyon branch of the Credit Agricole bank of 25,000 francs (£2,000). He was still free yesterday, police said.—AP.

Defence plan

FRENCH defence chiefs are planning to construct a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and begin design studies for a new generation strategic nuclear submarine next year. It was announced in Paris yesterday.—Reuters.

Priest killed

HUNGARIAN shot and killed Espedite Ramina, an Italian priest, attempting to settle a land dispute in the eastern Amazon jungle, a church official said in Brazil yesterday.

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More police fly in to quell Guadeloupe violence

French Socialists are accused of dumping territories

From Paul Webster in Paris

The Opposition yesterday accused the Government of encouraging the independence movement in the French West Indian island of Guadeloupe as a parliamentary debate took place against the background of new night of violence. The Opposition sees the events in the island as part of a general dumping of French overseas territories by the Socialists.

Two hundred more gendarmes flew to the island yesterday to cope with threatened riots over the weekend as separatist movements campaign for the release of an independence leader, Mr Georges Pisani, whose second appeal against a three-year jail sentence will be heard on Monday.

Mr Pisani, who is on hunger strike in a prison near Paris, is accused of hitting a French schoolteacher. The Government is hoping for clemency by the appeal court in an attempt to control the violence that has swept the island since Wednesday.

As opposition leaders condemned the Government during a parliamentary debate for "abandoning" the territory, reports reached Paris of a

series of new troubles. Rioting that went on throughout Thursday included fights between police and demonstrators. As extra riot police were flown in from France to bring their strength to nearly 1,000, prisoners in the local jail tried a mass breakout. Police quelled the trouble by sending helicopters into the prison grounds but at least one prisoner escaped.

Rioters roamed the streets, looting shops and breaking into two armories before setting up new barricades. A gendarme was shot and wounded and it was earlier reported that a police helicopter was forced to land after being hit by a bullet.

Police are also investigating the death of the wife of the gendarme chief who was found dead at the bottom of a cliff. A post mortem examination will decide whether bruises on her body were inflicted before her fall.

The Guadeloupe protest has developed into a debate on Socialist intentions for overseas territories in the Pacific and Caribbean as it is taking place during a parliamentary debate on the future of the Pacific territory, New Caledonia. The territory is being di-

vided into four regions to help the local population lessen the political grip of 50,000 whites who make up about half the population.

The opposition sees this as the first stage of a move towards independence and the start of what the pro-Giscard UDF movement described in parliament as "a general dumping of overseas territories."

The Gaullist former prime minister, Mr Michel Debré, who represents the Indian Ocean island of La Reunion in parliament, said the Government was "turning a blind eye to foreign interference in French territories" which it was now ready to abandon.

In a joint party statement, the Gaullist said the government had let a handful of rioters paralyse Guadeloupe and were treating the leaders as "privileged negotiators". Mr Roger Chénouard, overseas territory spokesman for the rightwing Republican Party, said the Government was "the accomplice of a minority of independence supporters."

After New Caledonia, the Government is preparing another low blow, he said. The government has denied any support for independence for the island of 830,000 people.

Russian named in military shake-up

Moscow: General Yuri Maksimov, aged 61, a former regional commander in Central Asia, has been named as deputy Soviet defence minister, and Western experts say that he may have assumed command of the Strategic Missile Forces.

General Maksimov's promotion has not been publicly announced but the official army newspaper, Red Star, described him yesterday as deputy defence minister in a report of a meeting before Navy Day.

Senior Western diplomats, who have been monitoring the reshuffle in the top echelons of the Soviet military during recent weeks said "it was almost certain that General Maksimov had taken over the prestigious missile command."

General Nikolai Chervov, the top Soviet military expert on disarmament, said on Thursday that the missile forces' commander for 13 years, General Vladimir Kolobko, had been replaced "by another talented and able military leader." Each of the 11 deputy defence ministers, who rank after three first deputies and the minister himself, is responsible for a branch of the services.

The Strategic Missile command, in charge of the country's long- and medium-range nuclear weapons, is considered to be the most important of the five main branches of the armed forces.

Also present at the meeting was General Alexei Lizichev, aged 57, who was recalled from East Germany earlier this month and named head of the powerful Armed Forces' Political Directorate.

General Lizichev's appointment, reported unofficially last week, was confirmed by General Chervov.

Western analysts are now awaiting the annual Navy Day celebrations for further indications of the extent of the shake-up within the Soviet high command.

To date there has been no news of the fate of General Mikhail Zaitsev, General Lizichev's former boss as head of the Soviet forces in East Germany, since the two were recalled together. — Renter.



Police check damaged vehicles in Lima after a car bomb exploded. The blast came 72 hours before Alan Garcia is due to be inaugurated as President of Peru

Greece swears in new government

From George Coats in Athens

The new Government was sworn in yesterday to replace the temporary administration in power since the Socialists were reelected last month.

The party ideologues are back in force, and the leading technocrat, Mr Gerasimos Arsenis, has lost his Cabinet seat as minister in charge of economy and finance. He had recently indicated that a period of retrenchment was on the way, but that was not what the party hardliners wanted.

The former foreign minister, a long-time Papandreou loyalist, has finally been ousted out of the Foreign Ministry and made a deputy premier. Mr Yiannis Charamanolis, who has long been rumoured to be

ready for a move is replaced by Mr Kostas Papoulas, the party's foreign policy adviser. Mr Theodoros Panralos, who showed himself to be an able defender of Greece's interests in the EEC, has been promoted to alternate foreign minister, retaining his Community portfolio.

The reappointment of Mr Yiannis Kapsis as deputy foreign minister suggests that Mr Papandreou may be less determined to improve relations with the US than he has recently stated. Mr Kapsis' abrasive style has angered Washington in the past, and his absence from the temporary government since June was read by American diplomats as a positive indication that Mr Papandreou wanted to improve ties.

Balts sail in protest

Stockholm: About 400 Baltic emigrants prepared to leave yesterday on a cruise skirting the coasts of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to protest against Soviet rule.

The Soviet press has described the cruise, due to reach Helsinki for a human rights demonstration tomorrow, as a provocation to disrupt celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki accords.

The cruise organisers said that they had asked their ship to electronic surveillance to detect any attempt by the Soviet navy to interfere, but the Swedes refused.

Those on board were to include about 100 Americans of Baltic origin and 100 Swedes. — Renter.

Hollywood gays rally to Hudson

From Christopher Reed in San Francisco

The news that the film actor, Rock Hudson, is ill with Aids and has also been a long-time homosexual has brought a wave of sympathy to Hollywood where no star has ever publicly come out of the closet.

The announcement in Paris that Mr Hudson has had the disease for a year prompted several news reports of his homosexuality. The actor himself has never made any public acknowledgement.

A statement in Paris said yesterday that Mr Hudson was being injected with a substance code-named HPA-23.

The drug is believed to inhibit a virus identified as a potential cause of Aids.

Aids (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) attacks the body's resistance to infection. It has struck 12,000 people in America, killing about half. Nearly three-quarters of the victims have been male homosexuals, and the others mainly haemophiliacs or

intravenous drug users.

Friends of Mr Hudson's in San Francisco, where he was a frequent visitor to its gay discos and clubs, say that the actor, aged 59, had considered publicly acknowledging his homosexuality, but finally declined. "He learned his lesson well in Hollywood and decided to stick by the rules," Armistead Maupin, gay writer and friend of Mr Hudson's, said.

These rules state that if you keep quiet, everyone will lie about it for you. All Hollywood will know, but never the public.

Hollywood's voluntary conspiracy of silence is now threatened by the ravages of Aids, with other famous entertainers expected to fall victim and the news leaking out. Some believe that it might be preferable for homosexuals to break the long-standing code and let their sexual preferences become known in less distressing circumstances.

"It's a helluva way to come out, lying in a hospital bed knowing everyone is talking about you," Vito Russo, author of the book, *The Celluloid Closet*, said. "But part of me is gratified to know that at least one well-known star's gayness is public knowledge."

Unfortunately, Hollywood is a freelance community and people are always seeking work, and 20 per cent bigots means the chance of a 20 per cent job loss. Yet the talented need never be hurt by declaring themselves gay.

"It is very possible, therefore, that people would come out and rally round Rock Hudson as a gesture of support. It would be Hollywood's finest hour."

Militant gay leaders believe that the news of Mr Hudson's illness will help to focus public sympathy on the disease. Brian Cole Porter, Robert Taylor, Montgomery Clift, Charles Laughton, Tyrone Power, Janet Gaynor, George Cukor (director of *My Fair Lady*), and Noel Coward if it had been disclosed that they were gay.

stars. This could represent a tremendous shift in public perception: that nice people get Aids.

At a public appearance last week in California with Doris Day, his co-star in several films, Mr Hudson explained his gaunt and tired appearance as a virus "picked up in Israel."

Hollywood movie watchers have always maintained that any link with homosexuality is career and box-office death. Yet as Mr Russo points out, this is not always so. The British actor, Dirk Bogarde, gained international acclaim with stronger roles after appearing in *Victim*, the sympathetic film in 1961 about the blackmailing of homosexuals.

It is impossible to know what might have happened to the careers of James Dean, Cole Porter, Robert Taylor, Montgomery Clift, Charles Laughton, Tyrone Power, Janet Gaynor, George Cukor (director of *My Fair Lady*), and Noel Coward if it had been disclosed that they were gay.

Application has been made to the Court of the Stock Exchange for the whole of the ordinary share capital of Tiphook plc, issued and to be issued under the Offer for Sale, to be admitted to the Official List.

Tiphook plc

(Registered in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980 No. 1580263)

Offer for Sale

by

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

of 5,454,545 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at 110p per share payable in full on application.

Share Capital

Authorised	Issued and to be issued fully paid
£	£
1,725,000	1,395,711
3,500,000	3,500,000
	8 per cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each

The Tiphook Group is engaged in the businesses of renting containers and road trailers to the shipping, distribution and transportation industries and manufacturing containers. The Group operates as three independent divisions under the overall management and control of the head office at Bromley, Kent:—

Tiphook Containers

Tiphook Containers rents containers to shipping lines through an international network covering Northern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Far East, Australasia, India and Sri Lanka, South America and South Africa.

Tiphook Containers is the largest United Kingdom container rental company. It is among the five largest container rental companies in Europe and the twenty largest in the world. Tiphook Containers' fleet currently comprises the equivalent of 22,000 standard containers. Tiphook Containers was awarded the Queen's Award for Export Achievement in April, 1985.

Adamsons

Adamsons is the largest manufacturer of containers in the United Kingdom with a capacity of 10,000 standard containers per annum. Adamsons was acquired in November, 1984 in order to expand the range of services provided by the Tiphook Group to its customers in the shipping and transportation industries.

Central Trailers

Central Trailers rents trailers to a wide range of industrial and commercial companies; it is the fourth largest trailer rental company in the United Kingdom. The fleet currently comprises 1,770 trailers based at depots in Edinburgh, Ipswich, Liverpool, London and Manchester.

Although the Listing Particulars, which were advertised on 22nd July, 1985, correctly showed pro forma net tangible assets at 30th April, 1985 of £12.6 million, the document mistakenly attributed the whole of this figure to ordinary share capital. After the deduction of £3.5 million of preference share capital and the redemption premium payable thereon the adjusted net tangible assets attributable to Ordinary Shareholders at 30th April, 1985 amounted to £9.1 million. Accordingly the net tangible assets per Ordinary Share should have been shown as 62.5p and not 90.1p.

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares being offered for sale opened at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 25th July, 1985 and may be closed at any time after 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th July, 1985.

You are advised not to complete and lodge any application form until you have read the Offer for Sale (incorporating Listing Particulars and the supplement thereto published on 25th July, 1985) copies of which may be obtained from

Tiphook plc
Chelsea House
25 Market Square
Bromley, Kent SE18 1NA
L. Mansel & Co.
PO Box 323
1 Finsbury Avenue
London EC2M 2QJ

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
75/76 Greenwich Street
London EC3V 9BA
The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
New House Department
24 Lombard Street
London EC3V 9BA

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
39 Bennetts Hill
Birmingham B2 5SR
Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
Nock House
York Street
Manchester M2 3BS

and from the following branches of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc:—
36 St. Andrew Square
Edinburgh EH2 2YB
and from the following branches of William & Glyn's Bank plc:—
36-38 Baldwin Street
Bristol BS1 1NR

58 Buchanan Street
Glasgow G1 3BA

49 Chancery Cross
London SW1A 2XX

and from the registered office of the Company, St. Mary's House, 55-60 St. Mary's, London EC3A 6BL.

Enquiries regarding the availability and distribution of copies of the Offer for Sale can be made between 9.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. today, Saturday, 27th July, 1985 by telephoning Barclays Merchant Bank Limited (01-623 4321).

APPLICATION FORM

Procedure for application

Applications must be lodged with or posted to The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, New House Department, 24 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BA, so as to arrive in either case not later than 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 30th July, 1985 (being the earliest time of closing of the application list). Applicants are advised to use first class mail and should allow as much time as possible for delivery.

Each application must be accompanied by a separate cheque or banker's draft drawn in sterling on a branch in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man of a bank which is a member of the London and Bankers' Association or which has arranged to be cleared through the facilities provided by the members of those Clearing Houses (and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner), made payable to "The Royal Bank of Scotland plc" and crossed "Not Negotiable", representing payment in full at the Offer for Sale price. Applications will be irrevocable until Monday, 31st August, 1985. Photostat copies of application forms will not be accepted.

No person receiving a copy of this document or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him, nor should he in any event use such form, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him or such form could lawfully be used without contravention of any restriction or other legal requirements.

The basis of allocation will be announced on or as soon as possible after Tuesday, 30th July, 1985. Renounceable Letters of Acceptance are expected to be despatched to successful applicants on Friday, 2nd August, 1985.

The Offer for Sale and the acceptance of applications is conditional on the whole of the ordinary share capital of the Company issued and to be issued under the Offer for Sale being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than Wednesday, 7th August, 1985.

Letters of Acceptance will be renounceable up to 3.00 p.m. on 30th August, 1985.

Dealings in the Ordinary Shares of the Company are expected to commence on Monday, 5th August, 1985.

Tiphook plc

(Registered in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980 No. 1580263)

Offer for Sale

by

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

of 5,454,545 Ordinary Shares at a price of 110p per share payable in full on application

Shares	£	Shares	£
200	220	2,000	2,200
400	440	5,000	5,500
600	660	10,000	11,000
800	880	20,000	22,000
1,000	1,100	50,000	55,000

Applications must be for a minimum of 200 shares and thereafter in multiples of 200 shares up to 1,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares up to 5,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares up to 10,000 shares, in multiples of 5,000 shares up to 50,000 shares and in multiples of 10,000 shares thereafter.

To: BARCLAYS MERCHANT BANK LIMITED
I/We enclose a sterling cheque or banker's draft payable to "The Royal Bank of Scotland plc" and crossed "Not Negotiable" for the amount payable in full on application for the stated number of Ordinary Shares of Tiphook plc ("The Shares") at 110p per share. I/We agree to accept the Letter of Acceptance (numbered in the top right hand corner) in respect of which the application may be accepted upon the terms of the Offer for Sale dated 25th July, 1985 (as amended by the supplement in the Listing Particulars published on 25th July, 1985) and the procedure for application set out above and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/We hereby advise and request you to send us a fully paid renounceable Letter of Acceptance for the number of shares in respect of which this application is accepted and for a cheque for any monies returnable. By post, on/our risk to the address given below. I/We hereby authorise you to place my/our name(s) to be placed on the Register of Members of the Company as the holder(s) of the shares so purchased by me/us, the right to which has not been effectively renounced. In consideration of your agreeing to accept application on the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Offer for Sale for separate members of 5,454,545 Ordinary Shares of the Company, I/We agree that the application shall be irrevocable until Monday, 31st August, 1985 and that this paragraph shall constitute a collateral contract between us and you which shall become binding upon despatch by mail or delivery of this application form duly completed to The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, New House Department, 24 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BA, in accordance with the instructions contained in this form.

I/We declare that due completion and delivery of this application form, accompanied by a cheque or banker's draft, constitutes a representation that the cheque or banker's draft will be honoured on first presentation. I/We acknowledge that any Letter of Acceptance and any surplus application monies may be retained pending clearance of all applicants' cheques and banker's drafts.

Signature	Date	27th July, 1985
PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS Forename(s) in full		
Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)		
Address (in full)		
(Postcode)		
2 Signature Forename(s) in full		
Address (in full)		
(Postcode)		
3 Signature Forename(s) in full		
Address (in full)		
(Postcode)		
4 Signature Forename(s) in full		
Address (in full)		
(Postcode)		
ALL JOINT APPLICANTS MUST SIGN AND GIVE NAMES AND ADDRESSES BELOW. The signature on behalf of a corporation should be that of a duly authorised official who should state his representative capacity. If this form is signed by an attorney, the power or a duly certified copy thereof must accompany this form. No receipt will be issued for the payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course through the post, at the risk of the applicant(s), by a fully paid renounceable Letter of Acceptance and/or a cheque for any application monies returnable.		
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		
1. Acceptance No.		
2. Shares accepted		
3. Amount received		
4. Amount payable		
5. Amount returned		
6. Cheque Number		

WEEK-END ARTS



Marvin Gaye

The saga leading to Marvin Gaye's murder had the inevitability of Greek tragedy — and has been ideally documented in David Ritz's memoir. W. J. Weatherby reports

Marvin and Marvin: tied by blood

THE killing of Marvin Gaye last year by his father was one of the most shocking events of recent Show Business history. Not only was Marvin Gaye a great popular singer in the class of Billie Holiday and Sam Cooke, but his violent death in the middle of a family squabble was the climax of a genuine Greek tragedy that has now been documented in detail.

The trial of Marvin Gaye, senior (the singer added a "e" to his last name) didn't bring out the complete story, partly because his father was found to have a brain tumour and pleaded no contest to a reduced charge of voluntary manslaughter. But some of the conditions have now been filled in by Marvin Gaye's former friend and fellow song writer, David Ritz, in a memoir entitled *Divided Soul: The Life of Marvin Gaye* that has just appeared in the United States and will be published in Britain by Michael Joseph later this year.

David Ritz, who co-authored Ray Charles's autobiography, planned to do the same with Gaye until they fell out over dividing the income from "Sexual Healing", one of the great singer's last and most successful songs, which they wrote together. Based on long conversations with Gaye, his father, mother, brothers, sisters, and cousins, *Divided Soul* re-affirms the impression left by the brief trial — that Marvin Gaye and his father were on a collision course.

Gaye, Sr., a minister at the time of Marvin's birth, is described as a flamboyant, sometimes effeminate seeming man who liked to dress up in women's clothes occasionally in his home. Marvin himself confessed to the same urge, but said he had no sexual interest in men and he had no evidence his father had. Both men seemed to have an ambivalent, almost Victorian attitude towards sex — a very powerful urge coupled with a con-

viction that the desires of the flesh were sinful.

Young Marvin was regularly beaten until his teens and the protests and prayers of his mother made no difference. Despairing of pleasing him, the boy went to the opposite extreme and began deliberately provoking his father. It influenced his attitude for the rest of his life. He would seek affection through provocation of violence, "a perverse pattern of behaviour," comments David Ritz, "which would literally kill him."

He took up singing partly to win his father's love. But his father was not impressed. If it hadn't been for his mother's support, Marvin said once, "I think I would have been one of those child suicide cases you read about in the papers."

With his great talent, his handsome looks and immense charm, he was soon a successful performer, but an inner insecurity always seemed to upset every stage of his

career. He seemed to need to prove continually he was not like his father. He even boxed himself a very masculine image, and was continually worried about his sexual relationships with women. He seemed to have more and more in a vicious circle just as beatings caused bed-wetting which then led to more beatings, so ralloping insecurity led to drugs which then increased his insecurity until he developed an uncontrollable paranoia.

It is hard not to see him trapped in a pattern of self destruction. In spite of the long history of antagonism between him and his parents, he went back to live with his parents after attempting to escape into exile in Europe, including Britain and Belgium, to get away from the tax authorities and people he owed money — and from his own fate. He even gave his father the gun that eventually killed him.

For the last month of his

life he was obsessed with the idea that someone wanted to kill him. He began to turn violent himself on drugs and he beat up a couple of women he was involved with. "He was a scared little boy," his mother said. She persuaded him to get rid of his gun, only for someone to give him a sub-machine gun.

Eventually in a row that involved both his parents over money, all his antagonism towards his father came out. Telling his father to leave his mother alone, he attacked him with his fists. Accounts vary as to how badly Gaye Sr. was hurt, but he then returned with the pistol his son had given him and shot Marvin twice, and then tossed the pistol on the front lawn and waited for the police to come. Father and son had finally ended their often stormy relationship for ever.

"I am a man or I am nothing," Marvin Gaye said towards the end when he was growing increasingly

audacious about the waning of his sexual powers. The great singer of "I Heard a Singer" through "What's Going On" had begun to take "Sexual Healing" too literally. His last songs, as heard on the recent posthumous album, *Dream of a Lifetime*, were often much more explicitly sexual but with an aggressive, uneasy air.

Mixed with the sexuality was the constant theme of salvation; "divided soul," as David Ritz describes him, was never more obvious in his work than in these last songs. He saw himself at the end of the road, ready to die, and although his father pressed the trigger, he did his best to set the scene. "He wanted to die," said his sister, Jeanne. If ever a life showed how important a secure childhood is, it is Marvin Gaye's. His violent end was decided by his violent upbringing and only his great talent kept him alive so long a day short of 45.

Pick of TV and radio

Monday

Nagasaki — The Return Journey (BBC 1, 9.25). First of five programmes this week commemorating the 40th anniversary of the atomic bomb. Two Britons who witnessed the destruction of Nagasaki, Group Captain Leonard Cheshire and Geoffrey Hervey, a POW at the time, returned to the city for a Peace Ceremony, still convinced the bombing was justified. The Japanese took a different view — and barred Cheshires from their ceremony.

From The Cradle To The Grave (ITV, 8.30). First of a series probing the gaps in the Welfare State explores the current housing crisis.

Tuesday

Pythons On The Mountain (BBC 2, 9.35). A familiar theme with TV dramatists — smartypants country boy escapes the village of his hood and its whitened Welsh sepulchres, to return, a literary somebody whisky bottle in hand, wishing he could "crawl back in and exorcise the memory of poor old Dad and the girl he loved and left. AM poems and seduction.

The First Forty Years (BBC 2, 10.15). The Bomb part causes with politicians and scientists the theory, much touted by the nuclear lobby, that it is the deterrent that has kept the peace (?). These past four decades, Bill Oddie Birdwatcher (ITV, 10.30). A rare sighting of the small binocular Oddie — only the fifth in five weeks.

Wednesday
The War Game (BBC 2, 9.30). If anything, the after-effects of a nuclear attack depicted in Peter Watkins's cleverly constructed film — banned from the screen for 20 years as "too horrifying" — look understated in the light of our current knowledge, like the Blitz taken one step further. Yet the unemotional, convincing presentation of post-holocaust death and injury, food riots and anarchy and the fatality of civil defence precautions still make an impact — reinforced by the recent dramatic documentary it inspired, *Threats*, to be rebroadcast on Thursday (BBC 1, 9.25).

True Romance (BBC 1, 9.25). Real Lives documentary that boasts the most credible scenes I can remember on television as the winners are selected in a magazine competition for the most romantic true love story. And that's only foreplay compared with the prinking, mauling, coiffing and distortion that often transforms the lucky couple into front cover material, a ghastly pastiche of Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney.

Thursday
The Hidden Curriculum (CA, 9.30). Northern Ireland is undoubtedly the "necessary subject," as Susan Soong recently called it. This play's focus is on a comprehensive school which "mass-produces semi-literate morons" — one old boy has been murdered as an informer, another gaoled as an assassin. Then a naive but principled teacher tries to change the system.

Friday
Commercial Breaks (BBC 2, 9.30). Would you buy your child an £800 bed modelled on Cinderella's coach? Strangely, lack of customers is the one problem ex-cadaver worker Victor Clark doesn't face in the struggle to set up his own business. Perhaps there's a future in pumpkins. Helen Oldfield

Radio
Today: In All Fairness: The Question of Race (Radio 4, 9.30). Susan Marling looks at the present state of discrimination. The Plain People (Radio 4, 3.30pm). The Amish people of America have eschewed worldly progress and kept themselves to themselves. Bernard Jackson visited one family for a week, and reports on their way of life and their beliefs.

Tomorrow: I, Claudius (Radio 4, 2.30 pm). Repeat of the splendid Monday Play adaptation of the Graves novel. **Death** (Radio 3, 6.45pm). Kelly Kleinman, dragged from his bed in the early hours to join the search for a crazed killer, in Woody Allen's mid-70s comedy. **Lord Jim** (Radio 4, 7 pm). Six-part dramatisation of Conrad's classic novel.

Monday: Claudius the God (Radio 4, 8.15pm). We left Claudius last week, newly elected Emperor: compelling drama. **Tuesday: Letters to the Ottery** (Radio 4, 9pm). Peter Terson's new play about a mother who leaves her family behind in Ottery St Mary to go to Greenham Common.

Val Arnold-Foster

Nancy Banks-Smith reviews Luck and Flaw

Spiffing image

LET US not fiddle nervously around the fringes, discussing the Function of Caricature in Free Society and Other Ethical Dilemmas, but plunge right into the heart of the matter. Does Mrs Thatcher wear a wig? In Luck and Flaw's Illustrated Guide to Caricature (BBC 1), Charles Weeks, wigmaker by appointment to almost everybody in Spitting Image, turned a head of Mrs Thatcher thoughtfully on his hand and gave it as his professional opinion that her natural hair didn't have the body to maintain that Boswells bonnet effect. "I wouldn't mind betting," he said, "that she actually wears a three-quarter wig in behind the hairline. Queen Mary and some of the royals have worn them in the past. It's very useful for travelling. The back is always pleasantly set and the front combed over that place. It's a guaranteed image."

I always understood that Queen Mary wore what were known as fronts. Did she, various wigs, backs and fronts? Was Queen Mary, in fact, as bald as a billiard ball? You have to hand it to wigmakers. As a class they are clearly as subversive as cartoonists. Nothing is more likely to rivet your fastened attention on a public personage than the hope that her hair might take off in a high wind. Caricaturists notice these little variations in politicians' appearance with tender solicitude. Trog mentioned the curious phenomenon of the Cabinet's disappearing hair. Trog draws, among other things, Flook. When he is playing a clarinet the resemblance to Flook, a sort of teddy bear with a trunk, is quite startling. He put his little paws together and

softly mourned this political allegory. "I think the boss made them all have their hair cut recently. Heseltine's much shorter" (an interesting variation this on short and shorter). "So is Nigel Lawson, which is a great shame. His hair used to be like a black Atlantic Ocean, roaring about Great pity. Shouldn't listen to her."

My great grandfather, who had ringlets, used to cut them and give them to my great grandmother who was getting a bit thin on top. ... but she wouldn't would she? No. Would she?

Conversely, Trog noticed that Mrs Thatcher's teeth appear to have grown larger like Red Riding Hood's grandmother's. "They have removed her baby teeth and given her these massive great choppers. I think it was a mistake and he signed gently and blew something out of his own composition, possibly a lament for baby teeth."

Luck and Flaw's Guide was also quite a generous and gracious gesture on the part of the BBC as Roger Law and Peter Fluck make the puppets for Spitting Image, the jewel in Central Television's crown or, at least, the feather in its cap. They both have bears but fortunately one seems to wear a blue bell tent and one a black body stocking so you can tell Law from Fluck. Which is just as well, if you mix them up, they come out in Luck and Flaw as in the title of the programme. Or ruder. Not to mention half the rules as Spitting Image. Vibrating with frightful sobriety, their puppets get you right in the eye like a squash ball. It is as if you had shaved the Muppets and found something even weirder underneath.

In their Limehouse factory, where puppets are almost produced on an assembly belt, the foam faces glisten fatty like skinned pigs. Two by two, in their alphabetical boxes the puppets wait to be sent to Birmingham. Necessity makes a strange box fellows. Ron and Nancy are together, thank goodness. And Satchel and Saatchi of course. The corgies have a box of their selves, which is just as well. Tebbit and Thatcher have got their heads together. The Pope and Princess Anne are searching for some subject of mutual interest or giving strained smiles like strangers stuck in a lift.

The camera panned along a line of piled heads. They lay where they had bounced, glistening a bit. Princess Anne, her teeth bared for a lump of sugar. Nigel Lawson the wild waves saying nothing now. Norman Tebbit bluely unshaven all over. A rippling cascade of chins that could only end in Edward Heath. They had a positive pathos, lying like that. There is nothing earlier than a silent politician. Say something, speak to me!



Maggie Steed as Woman. Picture by Douglas Jeffery

Michael Billington reviews Edward Bond's War Plays

A nuclear phoenix

EDWARD Bond's trilogy, *The War Plays at The Pit*, is the third and longest play, great Peace, but here the writing spins out of control and the words used are in excess of the points made. "Order" has been restored, the military is in charge and the officer issues the Herod-like command that every squaddie kills a child to save vital resources. I find the premise implausible: wouldn't the army (whose sudden ascendancy is never explained) kill the old rather than the young? But we see Gary Oldman as a raw soldier agonising over the command, finally smothering his mother's baby and then the mother herself (Maggie Steed) wandering through a ravaged landscape with a child-like bundle of rags.

Within this, there are single, powerful scenes: the death of a child, the death of a mother, the death of a group-leader determines this Oedipus-like intruder must be hunted down and killed. This strikes me as a very fine piece of imaginative writing. It shows a post-nuclear enclave paying lip-service to antiquated ideas of justice and sharing while, at the first threat to its safety, resorting to superstition and barbarism. Bond actually shows the overwhelming human difficulty of trying to create a new society and writes with both narrative tension (is the newcomer really a plague-carrier?) and sardonic humour. "Since you came," says Josette Simon's implacable resident, "seven of us died. One even died before you came." This play, beautifully acted by a cast of seven kitted out in strange garbs from fishing-waders to party-frocks, plausibly suggests that the post-holocaust world will both re-enact our mistakes and yet contain the seeds of change.

The conclusions will not surprise anyone familiar with Bond's recent work. What troubles me about the piece is its tone of unargued certainty. The great thing about Bond's early plays (as the Court's recent revival of *The Pope's Wedding and Saved* showed) was that they gave us the flinty social evidence

and allowed us to make our own deductions. Here Bond brandishes his ideas in our face (marriage as a matter of waste and greed leading to the image of bread-loaves being destroyed before rows of starving children) without any room for doubt or opposition. This is sermonising, not drama.

But with the second play, *The Tin Can People*, the trilogy springs to life. It is now 17 years after the holocaust. A group of survivors have formed a peaceful commune living off five warehouses full of tins. Into their midst comes a stranger (Mr McDiarmid again, looking like a mix of Beckett's Lucky and Howard Hughes). At first he is warmly welcomed but when one of the group drops dead he is assumed to be contaminated. As the deaths multiply, the group-leader determines this Oedipus-like intruder must be hunted down and killed.

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The other half is much more interesting. This is where Cray suddenly begins to come on like a Memphis soul man, investing his songs with the melodic nuances, the breath of polish and sophistication which begs comparison with a Jonny Taylor or a William Bell. Payn For It Now in particular offers the sultry confessional tone and the intriguing moral twist of any

number of Taylor songs. One wished at a time like this that Cray had a three-piece horn section behind him and a piano player who understood the value of discretion rather than an over-enthusiastic pouring chords like treacle whenever he ventured. One wished his band wore suits rather than t-shirts.

As a songwriter Cray has still to fully define his own signature. As a guitarist he is distinguished enough, but short of mastery. His greatest asset is his voice — cool, leisurely, assured beyond his years, actually a badlad rather than a blues voice. Those who fancy him to be the heir apparent to Albert or B. B. King will wince but with the slightest musical adjustment, selective editing, and a new wardrobe Cray could be giving Bobby Womack a run for his money.

EXETER

Nicolas Cottis

Bless the Bride

THE A. P. Herbert musical *Bless The Bride* is having its first professional revival since the 1940s at the Northcott Theatre in Exeter. As well as such well known Vivian Ellis songs as *La Bella Margarita* and *This Is My Lovely Day*, it turns out to have an ingeniously composed first act, in which a lot of falling arpeggios reappears a number after number to assist A. P. Herbert, MP and divorce-law reformer, in passing some tart comments on the institution of marriage.

The singing roles are well cast, with Jan Hartley in the trouser voice as the heroine, Vivian Ellis's stature as a composer is well served by some superb execution. But Stewart Trotter's direction is wilfully saccharine and the choreography seems determined to kick anything that looks like irony out into the wings. One would never guess that *Bless The Bride* was years ahead of its time (for the West End) in combining music, theatre with social concern.

CHELTENHAM

Barry Still

Aquarius

WAS IT as long ago as 1963 that Arthur Bliss's *A Knot Of Riddles* was first heard at Cheltenham Festival? Scored with a fastidious Ravelian touch, he had no hesitation in inscribing words of homage to the Frenchman at the top of the fifth number. Here a deep awareness of the possibilities offered by five strings, five winds and harp, the seven settings for baritone voice of Old English puzzles sounded freshly minted and almost ingenious in their appeal. Brian Kay was the singer, and if he was perhaps too precise or straightfaced, this left us, like children, to get our own answers, though the composer does set the solution in the final bars of each song.

True, there is realism in the descriptions of fish, swal-

lows, weathercock and the rest, but Bliss must have enjoyed the mysterious side of this commission, also. In this performance Nicholas Cleobury directed Aquarius with affection and insight, and achieved a secure balance with the soloist until *A Cross of Wood*, the climax of the sequence, and Sun and Moon, when the ecstatic instrumental support was over. An inspired and entrancing piece of musical entertainment.

Walton's *Facade* is given just that title, and is almost a set of riddles too, where we make from the inconsequential texts our own associations. Again, Cleobury supervised a bright intriguing reading full of happy nuance and artifice. Prunella Scales and Mr Kay sharing the amplified recitation. Her wide stage experience ensured sparkling delivery (with rustic, Scottish and cockney dialects), while his words were occasionally lost only through the accompaniment being on lower pitched instruments.

Michael Finnissy's *Catana*, grounded in Romanian

folk-song, with its intensely vigorous rhythmic patterns set against passages of highly ornamental melody, had proved an extremely acid aperitif to the festival delights to follow despite the exertions of Cleobury and his young devotees. Any meaningful purpose escaped most of those present.

ELECTRIC BALLROOM

Mick Brown

Robert Kray Band

THE capacity audience at the Electric Ballroom — London's most ill ventilated and uncomfortable venue — was a testament to Robert Kray's growing reputation as the new hot-shot of the blues. Well, it's about time we had a new hotshot and Cray probably fits the bill as

well as anyone — a fluent guitarist and a fine singer with the improbably spruce and clean-cut appearance of a TV soap opera hospital intern.

But there is something less to Robert Cray than his reputation suggests, and possibly something more. His performance is an interesting conundrum. One half of it — the half on which that reputation is seemingly being constructed — is a familiar style of hand-me-down blues, borrowed as much from George Thorogood or Johnny Winter as from the people they borrowed it from. It is blues with a distinct rock sensibility, a thumping rhythm section eager to please, proficiently executed. But one feels one's heard it all before.

The other half is much more interesting. This is where Cray suddenly begins to come on like a Memphis soul man, investing his songs with the melodic nuances, the breath of polish and sophistication which begs comparison with a Jonny Taylor or a William Bell. Payn For It Now in particular offers the sultry confessional tone and the intriguing moral twist of any

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Pick of TV and radio

Monday

Norfolk — The BBC's new series of television plays, 'The Norfolk Play', is a series of six plays, each of which is a different story, set in the Norfolk area. The first play, 'The Norfolk Play', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The second play, 'The Norfolk Play', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The third play, 'The Norfolk Play', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The fourth play, 'The Norfolk Play', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The fifth play, 'The Norfolk Play', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The sixth play, 'The Norfolk Play', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him.

Tuesday

From The Cradle To The Grave — A new series of television plays, 'From The Cradle To The Grave', is a series of six plays, each of which is a different story, set in the Norfolk area. The first play, 'From The Cradle To The Grave', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The second play, 'From The Cradle To The Grave', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The third play, 'From The Cradle To The Grave', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The fourth play, 'From The Cradle To The Grave', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The fifth play, 'From The Cradle To The Grave', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The sixth play, 'From The Cradle To The Grave', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him.

Wednesday

The War Game — A new series of television plays, 'The War Game', is a series of six plays, each of which is a different story, set in the Norfolk area. The first play, 'The War Game', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The second play, 'The War Game', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The third play, 'The War Game', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The fourth play, 'The War Game', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The fifth play, 'The War Game', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him. The sixth play, 'The War Game', is a story of a man who is killed by a woman who is in love with him.

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Radio

WEEK-END PEOPLE

THE bookstall at Paddington Station stocks an assortment of Ted Albury's novels in two piles, whose disorderliness tends to be the carefree, unpretentious style of the author. Albury is the spy writer, and a new title on this heap is as avidly sought by addicted commuters as a vacant seat on the 6.25. Consequence of Fear was not new (just new to the heap) but it contained a name that called for revised travel arrangements.

At his home in Lambeth, Kent, the following day, Albury told me about Oberst-Leutnant Lemke, last Choice of Enemies. He admitted that Lemke had been on his mind a lot at one time. It was an arrest, that became a dog's breakfast.

In 1945 Albury's field security unit were rounding up Gestapo, Abwehr, SS and other "naughties" in an area of Germany the size of old Yorkshire. They had been running over 50 a day to the interrogation centre. When confronted with his naughtiness, Lemke not his real name — had looked like as righteous as the man from the Pru, but as Albury often reminded himself, the Gestapo invariably resembled Uncle Charlie because they were someone's Uncle Charlie. By this time he was adept at distinguishing the real naughties from late party members or the soft wing of the SS.

Lemke fitted neither category. He was a Luftwaffe colonel who had given, or passed, the order for several shot while handcuffed. "I was very angry about this because the brother of a friend was one of those shot on the back while he was peeing in a hedge."

Discovering that Lemke's daughter was secretary to the military governor, the 28-year-old Albury had her dismissed.

Shortly afterwards the SPD newspaper, Hannoversche Ruppert, carried a dirty great headline saying: "Visiting the sins of the fathers on their children, and revealing the latest outrage by the British Gestapo. This was a bit rich, as Albury had assisted the paper's birth by arranging supplies of newspaper, the apologetic publicly but, unable to get the girl reinstated, had to employ her himself. "I had put my mark on her," he says. Small wonder that Len Deighton regards Albury as "the original Harry Palmer."

There is a further echo to the one which sounded at Paddington Station. This Lemke episode is detailed in Albury's first book, A Choice of Enemies, a fictional account of his post-war exploits. In this tale, the hero's daughter is abducted by her mother. Recalled from his advertising naughtiness, the hero is persuaded to defect in order to be reunited with his daughter, now 18, in Poland. He eventually escapes with — and marries — his beautiful Polish minder, Grazyna.

At this point fact intervenes. Grazyna is the name of Albury's Polish wife. His four-year-old daughter was abducted by her mother, to whom Albury was not married. Despite his strenuous efforts he did not see his daughter again until this year, when a Sunday paper tracked her down in Dublin.

It was a remarkable prediction to have made in 1973, but his joy was short-lived. "The same old Mafia put the clamp on her not to see me any more, so it didn't end very happily." The Mafia? "What they call in Dublin the Murphys. If you tangle with the top politicians in Dublin you're going to get done over. Not politically, but they look after their own."

Albury had joined the Army Intelligence Corps at the beginning of the war

after answering an advertisement in the Times. He was signed up behind a barber's shop in Trafalgar Square. "There was this delightful Evelyn Waugh-type colonel who said 'My boy, you're joining a wonderful club. This will stand you in good stead all your life. Bring your sports car, we'll see you get petrol coupons.'"

This remark worried him. They had said he had been thoroughly vetted. "A few weeks before I had bought my first motor cycle. It was my first real doubt about the efficiency of British Intelligence."

Doubts multiplied when he discovered that the three men engaged with him on their first exercise — cleaning the sergeants' toilets — were professors with double firsts in French and German. Albury was a grossly undereducated jig and tool draughtsman from the backstreets of Birmingham.

"I thought 'Shit, I'm not going to survive amongst this lot.'"

His asset was intuition. "My father, who was a career soldier with the Black Watch, died when I was about 18 months, and I was brought up by a pack of women. The Gestapo is nothing compared to that. As a result I had a better instinct than people with much better trained minds."

"M16 weren't a terribly well respected outfit in those days. Their recruitment wasn't much more than 'I hear Bumbo's back from Kuala Lumpur; we'd better take him to the Athenium and find out what the Chinks are up to.'"

In Italy and Africa (see The Girl from Addis) he worked out underground movements. "You were always taking colonels out from under ladies' beds or finding them in wardrobes. That was rather sporting and decently done. When we got to Germany it was a bit of a nuisance to have to put a stop to all the nice bits."

He claims the de-nazification programme was too successful. Most of the qualified judges were Jewish, prompt judgments would not receive a fair trial. "In fact, if I'd been a German naughty I would have chosen them, because they bent over backwards to be just. But it meant that tens of thousands of naughty boys were jailed without trial."

He draws a veil over events after he began a line-crossing operation into East Germany ("It would give offence") until his de-mob as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1947. He went from advertising to PR and running a pirate radio station, scrapped by the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act in 1967. He began to write after the disappearance of his daughter, and has published 29 novels.

In the main he writes approvingly of the intelligence services, but he can expose their vindictive side, as in No Place to Hide. "There are layers of warnings," he says. "You find that the Island Revenue suddenly want to talk about your tax returns of 10 years ago. Or you get parking tickets and your wheel clamped when nobody else in the street does. If you don't take the hint it becomes rather worse."

He has occasionally been asked to give an opinion. He has noticed that his books are in the library of a nearby Intelligence Corps at Ashford. No doubt they have his latest Children of Tender Years, published by New English Library, £8.95.



children, and revealing the latest outrage by the British Gestapo. This was a bit rich, as Albury had assisted the paper's birth by arranging supplies of newspaper, the apologetic publicly but, unable to get the girl reinstated, had to employ her himself. "I had put my mark on her," he says. Small wonder that Len Deighton regards Albury as "the original Harry Palmer."

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MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

1960

JULY 27: It is understood that Mr Roy Jenkins, MP, is to give up his Front Bench position as Opposition spokesman, second to Mr Harold Wilson, on economic affairs because he disagrees strongly with the views expressed during Monday's (July 25) debate on the Common Market by Mr Wilson and Mr Denis Healey.

Both of them voiced considerable doubts on the political merits of joining the Six. Mr Jenkins is a strong advocate of British membership of the Common Market. He was one of the original sponsors of a statement issued on Monday, with all-party support, urging that Britain should join it.

JULY 28: The National Executive of the Labour Party will stand and fight at the annual conference in October on the proposition that, whatever the delegates decide about nuclear disarmament, Labour MPs are entitled to carry out the collective defence policy on which they fought the general election.

This is the effect of a statement adopted by the Executive yesterday. Although a document prepared by the general secretary, Mr Morgan Phillips, does not specifically mention the defence controversy, it comes down quite firmly with the principle: "This (election) manifesto on which its members are elected is the one thing to which, under the constitution, the parliamentary party is bound."

Mr Phillips, in a document which stands out through its sheer frankness, common sense, and shrewdness from all the rather turgid stuff he has produced since the general election, has set against the sovereign principle of Roman origin, the sovereign people.

JULY 29: Mr Garfield Todd, the former Southern Rhodesia Prime Minister, last night (July 28) ended to all practical purposes his political career when he resigned from the Central Africa Party.

To the end he was more a missionary than a politician. The letter he wrote to Lord Home asking Britain to intervene in Southern Rhodesia was penned from the best motives. But it has inevitably led to his resignation and this will just as inevitably lead to the breaking up in Southern Rhodesia of the Central Africa Party, the only true multiracial party in the colony. It was, without doubt, a disastrous letter.

JULY 30: Accra, July 29. The Government of Ghana today announced a complete boycott of South African goods, and a ban on the entry of transit through Ghanaian territory of all South Africans, except those who declare opposition to apartheid and racial discrimination...

The bedside manner: Sokari. Picture by Martin Argles

All's weld that ends well

WHEN Sokari's father died last November she decided to bring his funeral back to life. Her father was a chief of the Kalabari people, travelling folk in southern Nigeria who traded their fish for goods among the islands of the Niger delta. As she donned a pair of welding goggles, the scene filled her mind.

The dead chief's house had been thronged with relatives who had travelled by speedboat from the mortuary at Port Harcourt. In the funeral room their clothes had been loved in the alms of Japanese electric fans containing swimming fish. The night was filled with the music of 15 bands in the courtyard outside. Handkerchiefs fluttered throughout the wake, keeping flies from the body. It seemed to her as though they were blowing air to her father while waving a tearful farewell.

The mood is recreated in her extraordinary kinetic sculpture, Church Ede (Church Bed), the centerpiece of an exhibition of her work at the October Gallery (until August 31). Battered, activate disembodied arms waving handkerchiefs in front of coiled mourners and metal head-dresses. The whole contraption palpitates with a frightening kind of joy.

Sokari Douglas Camp (26) is a postgraduate student at the Royal College of Art, whose work has been shown in exhibitions and a Channel 4 documentary.

Her childhood was unusual. She was brought up by her sister, who was married to an English anthropologist. At the age of three Sokari became his ward when her sister died. She was sent to school in Oxford, then studied in America before coming to terms with her own culture while under



the tuition of a Yoruba craftsman in Nigeria. By then she was married to an Englishman and had become Mrs Camp.

"I am very wary of disturbing anything in my own culture," she says. "Traditional carving at home is connected with medicine and has a function. Kalabari people think that real art is dancing and dress. Their carved figures are flat and geometric: they feel that if

Paper tiger

ONE OF the Government's whips, Tristram Garel Jones was packing his bags for his summer holidays in Spain yesterday with the satisfaction of having helped to avoid a humiliating defeat for Mrs Thatcher over top people's pay. Yet paradoxically he comes from the wet wing of the party opposed to Thatcherism.

Welsh born, Garel Jones is a Tory with natural Liberal inclinations: whose one complaint about the wets is that they are too soggy to stand firm. His father made money in Spain with language schools and he married a Spanish heiress once active in the Communist Party.

This session, his dumpy figure has been seen plodding around the tea rooms trying to persuade his reluctant Tory friends to join the Prime Minister for a bite to eat in the Members' canteen. His usual greeting is "stand easy" coupled with a slightly sloppy military salute.

One experienced right-wing rebel, protested to Garel Jones he had used exaggerated threats "to frighten the young sprags." Garel Jones said with the candour of a secondhand car dealer that all he had done was tell them that the Lady had a piece of paper in her pocket which she would read out if the Government was defeated. He was told about the Prime Minister's piece of paper. "If you don't believe me, ask John." The Chief Whip, Michael Foot, was asked what it was true. The Tory rebel dutifully voted for the Government.

The next day, the same backbencher discovered that the paper was a statement — to be used in the event of defeat — of the Prime Minister's intention to seek a vote of confidence the next day which she would have certainly won. There was no question of any general election.

they were sound and naturalistic they would get up and move around. I think that even Westerners feel that if you give something too much like it can haunt you."

Her next kinetic project is more ambitious — a two-storey house — normally paddled by 40 Kalabari men at festivals. She laughed. "It has an engine at the back. A lot of those guys are clerks in offices and they can't paddle too well."



Fitting the puzzle: Theresa Russell.

Playing to the Roeg's gallery

BENEATH a street grating, the Californian actress should be the next best person to consult after the director, since she lives with him near Notting Hill. It is safe to say that she gives a stunning performance as the alabaster limbed goddess, a performance that can only be surpassed by the forthcoming production of her second child. She is hugely and happily pregnant.

Russell (28) has been described as one of the most sensual and original actresses on film. She established her reputation in Ella Kazan's The Last Tycoon and has garish reviews in Ulu Grosbard's Straight Time and the Watergate TV series Blind Ambition. Her films with Roeg are Bad Timing and Eureka.

Insouciance emits many odd resonances, as we buffy say, but none stranger than seeing the real Tony Curtis playing opposite an imaginary Monroe.

She was careful not to attempt an impersonation of Monroe. "Whatever you think of her the woman had a certain magic, some kind of kiss from the gods. You can't act that. I tried to make a commentary on her. I enjoyed the research, almost as much as doing it. Doing it was like testing to see if all the pieces of the puzzle fitted."

She admits that living with the director had its drawbacks. "It gets harder to surprise someone who knows you so well. I love working with Nick, but we are not a team. I am sure we will work together again. I think there's a mutual admiration for each other's work."

Mother Theresa could not have put it better.



Spa a thought for the man from the Met

NOTHING like having the builders make you want to get out. John Dexter hopes his new home in Holland Park will be ready by the time Gilt opens in September. That is when the dog comes out of quarantine too. Meanwhile he was happy to be tempted at short notice to direct an opera for the Buxton Festival under circumstances he would never have tolerated at the Met.

Like two weeks rehearsal, and not enough money to finish the set. "I told them to use my fee. I mean they've practically no money to do anything since the Arts Council axe fell. There

wasn't anybody to look after props during the first week of rehearsal. We had to make do ourselves."

Dexter is pleased to be back in Buxton though. Back? Well, he's a Derby man and he remembers cycling to the Buxton Opera House in 1940 to see Romeo and Juliet and The Good Natured Man with Robert Donal. Constance Cummings, Stuart Grainger. "And perhaps Sonia Dresel," he adds, "and cycling through the peak district is no joke, I can tell you. It's partly this particular theatre: 'I like small 19th century theatres,' he says."

The Piccinni opera he is directing, said by Goldoni out of Samuel Richardson's

novel Pamela, he finds most-likely ravishing: "I can see why it was the My Fair Lady of its day. If you can get the element of parody right in the production, then the whole show becomes buoyant. But there's not really time to sort it out and get that delicate balance."

How did he like managing on a shoestring after the Met? "I don't want to support Mrs Thatcher and Lord Gowrie, but I think it's possible to do things more economically than happens in some big institutions. It's not necessarily a bad thing that in less elitist circumstances, the economy can dictate the style and the style reflect the economy."

Dexter has been taking his time about settling to something else since finally leaving the Met. He doesn't see any role for himself at either the National or the RSC. "I don't think I'll be doing much for Lord Hall." But he's interested in some rather riskier openings that seem to be beckoning now.

He's clearly intrigued at the idea of a closer link with the Buxton Festival, which is looking for some kind of saviour now that Malcolm Fraser, the producer who was most closely involved with the re-opening of the restored Matcham theatre, has been whisked off to Cincinnati as Professor of Opera. "What Buxton needs is a large injection of

People is written by Stuart Wavell

money," he says. But he would be centring his activities there. It's safe to assume. There are plans for theatre companies in London, simmering away. Even perhaps for something outside the West End altogether. He's seen an ideal venue near his new home that makes his eyes light up.

The London Sofa Bed Centre

185-186 Tottenham Court Road, W1.
01-631 1424.

236 Fulham Road, SW10.
01-352 1358.

FIRST—AND STILL FOREMOST

Sanctions are suddenly top of the agenda

As week one of the South African emergency ends amid continuing violence in the townships and rising international protest, it becomes clear that President Botha has severely reduced his options by increasing his powers of repression. With the officially reported arrests (which may not be the whole story) approaching 1,000 yesterday, the detention rate has risen sharply, its main targets being local, grassroots black leaders. All this could have been done under the Internal Security Act which, state of emergency or no, lets the police hold people without charge or trial or risk of judicial interference and virtually indefinitely. The state of emergency in the most disorderly areas is therefore no more than a gesture to the white right wing, which has accused Mr Botha of selling out with his promises of reform. The blacks were already discounting these before the cosmetic crackdown.

The extra powers bring the apparent advantages to the oppressor of censorship and immunity from prosecution for his uniformed terrorists, as well as dispensing with the bureaucracy attached, even in South Africa, to locking people up and throwing the key away. But there are more than 100 laws inhibiting press freedom, and the security forces did not seem to be losing much sleep over the deaths, injuries and detentions they caused before the emergency, when the Internal Security Act was already working overtime. For these modest gains in freedom of action Mr Botha faces a large bill which is still far from complete. He cannot do the obvious and talk to the real leaders of black opinion like Nelson Mandela without losing face because this would now appear to be a concession to the violence he has staked his reputation on crushing. To slam the cell door on this possibility in present conditions is a major contribution to the history of political ineptitude.

Keeping one's options open in a crisis is a lesson Harold Wilson had to learn — too late — after he fell over himself to exclude the use of force against Rhodesian UDL. Force might well not have been the right answer any more than Mr Botha's version of reconciliation may be in the different circumstances of South Africa, but the gratuitous exclusion of both must be regarded as mistaken. The Wilson government fell back on sanctions, which have won much new support as a measure against apartheid because of the state of emergency. Yet the British government makes the same kind of error by rushing to exclude them in advance, voluntarily isolating itself alongside the Americans at the UN.

The same tatty arguments are trotted out in London in a bid to mask the real reason for rejection: Britain's uniquely large financial stake in apartheid and the rewards it brings. There is the specious claim that they did not work against Rhodesia, the pious one that the main victims would be the people they are meant to help and the bankrupt one that dialogue is more effective than the big stick. To argue simultaneously that sanctions do not work and that they damaged the unprivileged is illogical. Sanctions did not end UDI and had much less impact on the black majority than the guerrilla war, but anyone who says they had no effect is suppressing the truth.

The startling effect on Pretoria of the French decision to impose very limited and inexpensive sanctions this week gives the lie to the insistent claim that South Africa is immune to foreign pressure. Pretoria's request to Washington for talks to clear the air after recent "misunderstandings" (like being caught trying to blow up an American oil complex in Angola) when the administration (as distinct from an increasingly hostile Congress) actually opposes sanctions hardly implies indifference to foreign opinion either. Meanwhile Downing Street, where diplomacy is not prized, and the Foreign Office, whose business is being nice to all manner of regimes, dismiss the unused stick in favour of the willing carrot. Britain does indeed have a bigger stake in South Africa than any other country, but that stake is a relatively small fraction of our worldwide trade and investment whereas it represents a very large slice of the South African economy. This means that Pretoria has rather more to lose than we do should we make use of our unmatched economic leverage intelligently. We ought surely to be concerned about what could happen to our interests if the rising tide of black anger eventually sweeps away the present regime. Failure before that to oppose apartheid rather than deploring it with folded hands could also damage our interests in the rest of Africa. The only way we can help the majority is to alleviate the pressure it lives under by counter-pressure on the system.

Rattling towards a divided track

The TUC has an uncanny ability to inflict upon itself the maximum damage short of pressing the self-destruct button. This week, however, and more by bad luck than judgement, the trade union movement has come closer than ever before to splitting along ideological lines. The thought of "moderate" and "extreme" unions slugging it out might bring smirks to the lips of the more cynical Tory political managers. But to those who manage British industry and to all who depend upon its fruits (not least those 10 million who still hold down unionised jobs) the prospect of inter-union warfare on the shop floor, in the office, on the assembly line, in the pit and the printing plant, should be truly appalling.

A number of (relatively) separate issues have bubbled through the system together and in convenient time for a series of squabbles at Blackpool in September. The most immediate one is how the TUC backs away from the unreal commitment to almost automatic illegality made at its Wembley congress in 1982. This month the TUC has started to come to terms with Thatcherite legislation whilst pretending it has not. The crime committed by the Engineering Workers and the Electricians is that they publicly and proudly (rather than privately and shamefacedly) breached the policy by accepting government funding for postal ballots. Postal ballots are no panacea. But they are a perfectly proper and honourable way of consulting the lads and lasses — and a sight tidier than some other systems. The TUC boycott of "ballot money" was the most foolish element in a generally ill thought out policy.

But the ballot row has coincided with the arrival of Brother Lynk of the mineworkers upon the national stage and has started a flurry of thought about a rival "moderate" TUC. It is all topped up by the Electricians' flirtation with Mr Eddie Shah. New technology and sole recognition agreements, like union democracy, are issues which demand calm deliberation rather than firecracker jumps.

Mr Norman Willis, the new TUC secretary, will be tested as never before in the coming month. And so will men as different as Mr Eric Hammond and Mr Arthur Scargill. There is no good reason why the TUC should split; but events are assuming a momentum of their own.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Uncreative accounting

Sir, — Though Mr F. B. Harrison of the National Coal Board (Letters, July 19) has offered a fair reply to Emilio Woolf's criticisms of the board's accounts, he has overlooked the real significance of what Mr Woolf charges. The interest charge has not been ignored; on the contrary, Mr Woolf highlighted what an enormous burden has been created by borrowing to finance capital expenditure and coal stocks.

Surely the point about the interest charge is that the money goes straight back to the Exchequer via the Secretary of State for Energy. To that extent £200 million or so of the taxpayers' money included in Peter Walker's £1,300 million for last year is simply a book entry, a circulation of money which indicates public expenditure for no productive purpose.

Quite correctly this charge is excluded from operating payments, as are the large payments on account of redundancies and pit closures. On this point there is no quarrel with the Coal Board.

What Mr Harrison seeks to justify as part of operating costs is the £280 million or so paid out in subsidence compensation claims. The problem is that the North Nottingham area where no less than £113 million was charged to colliery operating costs in 1983-84. When Ian MacGregor was examined before the Select Committee for Energy, he admitted that the Coal Board was being "taken for a ride" over this, as reported in your issue of July 10.

The practical effect of this is operating level market, for example, that the Sherwood colliery's profit of £12 to £13 million was turned into a loss of £8 million, simply due to the cost of subsidence claims. These are surely more of the nature of "extraordinary items" carried on the profit and loss account, but which should not be allowed to distort the picture of pit economics.

Mr Woolf's argument was that if the £280 million subsidence charge was taken out of colliery operating costs, setting the reduced loss on deep-mined coal against the operating profit on opencast would show that the nation's coal industry is working roughly at break-even, at the operating level.

Charging subsidence claims to operating costs is an historic practice and when these claims were small, it mattered little. Today the situation has completely changed in some coal fields, ironically hitting Nottinghamshire hardest of all, where the miners have proved most loyal to their employers. As Mr MacGregor himself said in evidence, when these claims were to numbers such as £5 or £7 a tonne, they make the economics of colliery completely different.

If the NCB chairman can acknowledge this simple fact, why cannot his finance director? The answer is that in charging subsidence damage to operating costs Mr Harrison is doing what the financial people have always done, as directed by the secretary of state. Far from ignoring the facts Mr Woolf was arguing that this allocation of expenses should be reappraised in the light of changing circumstances.

Neither interest charges nor subsidence claims should be charged to the collieries. If this reform were accepted — and it would make no difference to the ultimate outcome — the outlook for the mining industry at the operating level would appear much different.

Then it would be seen that virtually the whole of the £1,300 million payment of which the secretary of state has complained so bitterly was the creation of Government policies. If these measures are of course necessary to deal with the problems of a contracting industry, but they have little to do with the economics of colliery itself. This is demonstrated by the opencast industry which, free of these complications, regularly generates an operating profit in excess of £200 million. Yours faithfully, John D. Allen, 3 Hooft Road, London NW2.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLEITH: Looking back through my diary I see it was on May 17 that the excitement began. Just after dark I crept into the old abandoned cowshed across the road from our back door and listened from up in the blackness of the roof came a continual musical twittering. In daytime it could have come from a swallow; but by night it meant only this: that the eggs of the white owl had hatched. It was quite a moment: never in the 26 years we have lived here had white owls nested successfully in our buildings. So from May onwards our life became more than usually complicated. We have long been resigned to sharing our garden with various forms of wild life, all spring and summer we tiptoe about trying not to disturb the nesting birds or frighten away the grass snakes,

The Geneva fig leaf Britain hides behind

Sir, — Your report (July 25) that the US "may not ratify Geneva protocols" raises some serious questions.

Protocol I, 1977, spells out in some detail the basic principle of the law of armed conflict: that non-combatants must not be attacked. According to Article 48 it is a "basic rule" that "the parties to the conflict shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants." Special respect must be shown to children, women, the old, sick, and wounded.

Britain and the United States alone of the many signatories achieved the grotesque feat of negotiating and approving these basic humanitarian principles while adding a reservation that they would not apply during a nuclear war. It is this fundamental contradiction which lies at the root of current US and British reluctance to ratify these binding laws.

Repeated requests to our Government about the date of ratification are met with a bland statement that various details remain to be worked out. Only Denmark and Norway of the Nato powers have ratified this protocol.

But the issue of ratification is to a large extent nothing but a shrewdly devised tactic to hide official embarrassment at official deceit.

A colonel of the Ministry of Defence Directorate of Army Legal Services told me in a letter dated November 4, 1982, that it will be agreed that the US and British positions are largely declaratory of existing international law already binding on states independently of ratification.

This is confirmed by the Law Notes of Sandhurst Royal Military Academy: "A distinction must be drawn between combatants and non-combatants... The former may be attacked, while the latter are protected from attack."

It is evident that our armed forces are more than willing to obey minimum laws of restraint, but have foisted on them a nuclear strategy of "population extermination" in gross violation of the law. This last quotation comes from a description of current British nuclear strategy by a vice-chairman of the Tory Party defence committee, Julian Critchley, MP (Guardian, March 3, 1984).

It is no wonder that this valuable protocol is flouted in the Iran/Iraq conflict when the nuclear powers degrade its meaning so wantonly. — Sincerely, George Deif, International Law Against War, 90 Gladstone Street, Bedford.

Sir, — I would like to thank Robert Armstrong (Sports Guardian, July 25) for injecting a note of sanity into what has become an increasingly hysterical outcry against "functional violence."

As a soccer supporter of nearly 20 years standing (literally) it saddens me that much of the "informed" and "expert" opinion sought by the media, particularly television, to extirpate from this sport the "element" is rarely qualified to do so.

On the same morning as Mr Armstrong's piece appeared, another of your correspondents, Polly Toynbee, who was on TV and so accused but not named, was asked to comment about football violence. Having admitted no love for or any great knowledge of the game, the disadvantage Ms Toynbee answered Mr Owen's question with the reply "No," she wouldn't want her children to attend a match, and "Yes" it was very sad that the grand old sport had been so abused.

The process of accumulating these views, by no means the fault of Ms Toynbee or commenters asked to comment in similar circumstances, helps shape an idea of the average football match

so far removed from my personal experience that it makes me question the whole influence of media activities on people's thinking.

Of course we must condemn the terrible things we have seen in Brussels, Luton and Birmingham, and be horrified by the tragedy at Bradford. But we must also remember our responsibilities to the "majority of spectators."

In nearly 20 years standing at Tottenham Hotspur, I have never once been punched, kicked, or spat at. The atmosphere in the season ticket area is generally

convivial, humorous, and entirely safe.

Soccer violence exists (for whatever reasons) and is a problem. But a preoccupation with violence where violence scarcely exists — i.e. the vast majority of league grounds on a Saturday afternoon — backed by a series of draconian measures subjecting peaceful fans to random police searches and identity checks will turn away many more good than bad people from our football grounds.

— Yours faithfully, Simon Kanter, 134 Gordon Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Sir, — Being a fast bowler myself and having suffered over the last 10 years torments of mediocre advice from the "cricketing wise men," Henry Blore's report (Sports Guardian, July 25) is a little short-pitched.

David Lawrence is huge, brutally fast, and on the crest of a wave of success. He may have a lot to learn, but so do Dennis Lillee and Andy Roberts when they were 21. The wizened old cricketing know-alls have developed, in order to justify their own self importance I think, a supremely patronising attitude towards the young. This has resulted in the English fast-bowling attack being opened by men who couldn't scare the pigeons.

Many of these measures should open the English attack that I can say with certainty; less certainly I can explain the reasons for Lawrence's omission. R. A. Edgington, Birmingham.

Sir, — Mavis Henley (Letters, July 25) questions Ian Block's statement that the ancestors of today's Israelis would rather have died than eat

the flesh of the swine. But in 2 Maccabees, chapters 6 and 7, we have a vivid account of a number of Jews in the second century BC who preferred to die rather than eat pork. Both Judaism and Christianity have always regarded these people as martyrs, not suicides. — Yours J. R. Porter, University of Exeter.

Sir, — Your quartet of letters (July 24) about Ann Fowler's article does not mention the group of barristers in central London who specialise in tribunal representation, which they undertake free. They do only this work, being excluded from ordinary courts. The Senate of the Inns of Court can put people in need in touch with them.

Many of the Citizens' Advice Bureaus keep lists of solicitors for those seeking legal aid for ordinary courts, but they are not lawyers. P. van Dam, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Sir, — As a musicologist spending five months researching in an Eastern-bloc country, I attended that country's equivalent of a Prom. Half of the programme consisted of Soviet music, and the Soviet flag was placed above the platform.

I remarked to a native acquaintance that the people must resent the infiltration of such overt signs of Soviet presence into national cultural events. He was surprised that I needed to make this observation. "After all," he said, "your country is as much a colony of the United States as ours is of the Soviet Union."

Refuting this statement was more difficult than it at first appeared. I was forced to concede that we have no real control over American troops and missiles deposited here, and that our Prime Minister continues to fawn about President Reagan's policies, however many kicks in the teeth she receives. I was further forced to admit that our television is dominated by third-rate American programmes and that our news broadcasts are as full of non-

sense as the United States as his country's are of trivial items from Russia.

Clutching at a straw, I protested that at least we were free of large quantities of transatlantic "culture" in most areas of our own cultural life.

Imagine my horror when I picked up a copy of the Proms prospectus soon after my return home. Not only is the American content of the season nauseatingly high, but the sacred Last Night will, God forbid, be infested by the sounds of The Stars and

Stripes for Ever. Do you suppose that we will also have American flags adorning the Albert Hall and that every one attending the concert will be issued with both American and British flags in advance, one for each hand.

Next time an Eastern-bloc acquaintance makes such a remark about Britain's status in relations to America, I shall have to keep my mouth shut. — Yours, Paul Wingfield, 221 King's College, Cambridge.

use nuclear weapons first. The US not only refuses to follow this example, but is openly preparing for war by adopting and promoting various doctrines for a nuclear "first-strike" and limited, protracted, and other war scenarios.

The Final Act also binds participating states to refrain from any act of economic coercion. The US has violated this commitment a number of times.

It is enough to recall the economic sanctions imposed by the US administration to disrupt a mutually advantageous "gas-for-pipes" deal. Indicatively, in this case West European capitals managed to uphold their interests despite pressure from the White House. But this does not mean an end to arbitrary actions by the US.

These facts demonstrate Washington's lack of respect for either the sovereignty of other countries or for its own commitments. This must give rise to serious doubts about US trustworthiness. Vladimir Katia, Novosti Press Agency, 4 Zubovsky Boulevard, Moscow.

Sir, — Your Leader (July 24) about the US Strategic Defence Initiative is sensible, well-reasoned and, by that token, a part of nonsense because to take nonsense seriously is to compound it.

The arithmetic of SDI is nonsense. It treats as relative something that is absolute. One modern missile with its 14 Hiroshima heads could wipe out two or three cities.

Sir, — As the Belgians at fair dragged on many felt that it had become a farce. But the starting report of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs (Guardian, July 25) shows that, on the contrary, it is a matter of "profound national and international importance."

Consider the basic facts: Britain handed with casual and confused disdain the affairs of some remote and inhospitable islands, and thus encouraged a foolish dictator to chance his arm by occupying or — as he claimed — "reoccupying" them.

In a world full of desperate and urgent problems, the first thing of an alleged "British" interest would have been that so peripheral an affair should be handled by the United Nations which, indeed, showed every readiness to help.

But clearly Mrs Thatcher regarded the UN as an irrelevant, dispatched her Foreign Secretary to the United States to temporise, and seized with both hands the opportunity to demonstrate the military survival prowess of Britain and so revive ancient glories. The scheme succeeded brilliantly and won her a general election.

But what of the debt? The first human cost was the obliteration of a village — Britain had not declared war and no Briton had, at that stage, been killed — of 388 Argentinians. They were sailing slowly home in an ancient warship which thought it was safe because it was far from the Exclusion Zone.

It is not surprising that Sir John Nott showed grave negligence in describing the circumstances of the attack, which was made in spite of a warning by the foreign secretary who was kept in the dark about the whole sorry episode.

The efforts to seek a peaceful solution were automatically aborted by the unnecessary escalation of the dispute, and the UN secretary-general and the Peruvian were rewarded for their initiatives by the slap in the face.

It is not surprising that Francis Pym is now Mrs Thatcher's foremost Conservative critic and that he and the other actors, Sir John Nott and Lord Carrington, have resigned.

The Conservative majority on the select committee has been fighting a desperate rearguard action. These MPs realise that Mrs Thatcher's fate may be sealed if the Government's cover-up cannot be maintained and since they refused to call her and Michael Heseltine to testify to them there are many facts yet to be revealed.

Among the constitutional questions involved are whether Northwood withheld facts to mislead the War Cabinet; whether the banishment and emasculation of the foreign secretary could possibly be justified; and whether the Government's adamant refusal to hold an inquiry is an insult to the public and to Parliament. Significantly, the publication of the report coincides with the beginning of the parliamentary recess.

The dismissive reference to the report in your Leader of July 25 is therefore deeply disappointing. Great issues are at stake and, if the United Nations had been enabled to negotiate a settlement of the Falklands dispute, the prospects for world peace would be vastly better than they are today. — Yours sincerely, Pamela Smith, 18 Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

ing attempts to destroy the edifice of détente. Anathematising the term "détente," the US president has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism. True, many of Washington's allies did not respond to the call to participate in this "crusade," but the call itself is a demonstrative challenge to the Helsinki Accords, which were jointly adopted.

The Final Act specifies that the participating states will "respect each other's right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic, and cultural systems as well as its right to determine its laws and regulations."

In the past 10 years the US has repeatedly displayed lack of respect of the rights of others, and has even tried to interfere in the domestic affairs of a number of participating states whose political system of foreign policy it does not like.

Today Europe's security is lower, and tensions higher. The biggest blow dealt by the US at the Helsinki Accords and détente was the deployment of its new missiles in western Europe. It transpires that the very right of nations to live which their governments are obliged to guarantee them under the Final Act, has been placed in jeopardy.

Under the Final Act all participating states must refrain from aggressive war propaganda or any use of force. In the USSR war propaganda has long been prohibited by law. Moreover, developing the provisions of the Final Act, the USSR has greatly worried by continu-

ing European history is approaching: the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki.

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ing European history is approaching: the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European Conference

WEEKEND SPORT

John Rodda in Oslo looks forward to a midsummer night's Dream Mile at the Bislett Stadium

Midnight express men

THE MAGIC of the mile has returned. The magnetism which drew Roger Bannister to Oxford 31 years ago, where he became the first man to run the distance in under four minutes, has drawn many of the world's outstanding middle distance runners to the Bislett Stadium, Oslo, where the ultimate prize tonight is to break the world record of 3min 47.33sec which Sebastian Coe achieved in Brussels four years ago.

Bannister, of course, ran before the days of participation money; yet he and those who planned the historic achievement, the McWhirter twins, Chris Brasher and Chris Chataway, knew the value of that victory. At Oxford there was one camera to record the

Sebastian Coe (GB)
Steve Ovett (GB)
Coe (GB)
Ovett (GB)
Coe (GB)
Filibert Bayi (Tanzania)
Jim Ryan (US)

3min47.33sec Brussels
3min48.40sec Koblenz
3min48.53sec Zurich
3min48.80sec Oslo
3min48.93sec Oslo
3min51.00sec Kingston, Jam.
3min51.16sec Bakersfield Calif.

28 August 1981
26 August 1981
19 August 1981
1 July 1980
17 July 1979
17 May 1979
22 June 1967

run; tonight's exploits will be shown throughout Europe and by satellite in the US and New Zealand.

The race starts close to midnight because that fits in with the American TV network's Saturday afternoon sports programme. For this inconvenience the Norwegian promoter has all the dollars — and sterling from BBC and ITV — to meet the most expensive race ever run.

We said on the tickets months ago and now it has become an embarrassment — companies are wanting to bring their clients, VIPs are ringing me up, for suddenly we have a prestigious event with nowhere to put the people," Sven Arne Iansson, the promoter, said yesterday.

That is not just the magic of the mile but the magnetism of Coe and Steve Cram who are the principals. One, the Olympic champion, against the man who followed him home in Los Angeles and who 11 days ago became world record holder at 1,600 metres. It may be dangerous to cast the rest as bit players but that is what Steve Scott of the US, Jose Luis Gonzalez of Spain, John Walker from New Zealand, Pierre Deleze of Switzerland and the rest are, unless the dream is disturbed by a tactical race.

The evidence points to the British pair heading the rest

down the long Bislett straight for the last time, with Cram more likely to win the further the time is below Coe's record. Cram has shown, by his race in Nice, that he has the strength and confidence. To attack at the bell and still have something left to hold off Said Aouita's surge in the last 20 metres stacked up his confidence; his 1,000 metres in Edinburgh, breaking his UK all-comers' record on Tuesday with that spicy final 200 metres in 24.5sec, might be a defence against Coe's fifth gear.

John Walker, who began this European whirlwind of races back in the Seventies, believes that Nice and Edinburgh are the crucial factors in pointing to a victory for Cram, whereas Steve Ovett, one man sadly missing from the fray, believes that Coe has plotted the winning path to a midnight celebration. Winners like Coe and Ovett can be devious schemers; Coe clearly wanted to face Joshua Cruz of Brazil, the Olympic 800 metres champion, last weekend in London, and blast him away with the fastest 800 metres run in the world this year.

This was a plan to undermine Cdu's confidence for tonight's contest. As events turned out Cruz declined to face Coe and was, wholly

unjustifiably, pitched out of tonight's field.

Omar Khalifa of the Sudan, once a student at Loughborough and now, when he is at home, a tank commander, is the man who will be mostly in your picture tonight. The pace-maker who took Cram through to the final lap in Nice has been engaged for the role again. That must be welcomed by Cram who knows that he cannot cope with Coe's 800 metres speed if the race were to unfold outside the existing world record schedule.

Cram, too, might be into a decline after his Nice achievement and of course Coe does not yet have substantial evidence over a mile or 1,500 metres this season. But these are the imponderables which of course might just let Gonzalez, who achieved a personal best in the Nice race, the focus, though, is sharply on Coe and Cram. The former said of his record "It's as soft as a three-minute egg"; the question is will 3min 45sec be too hard?

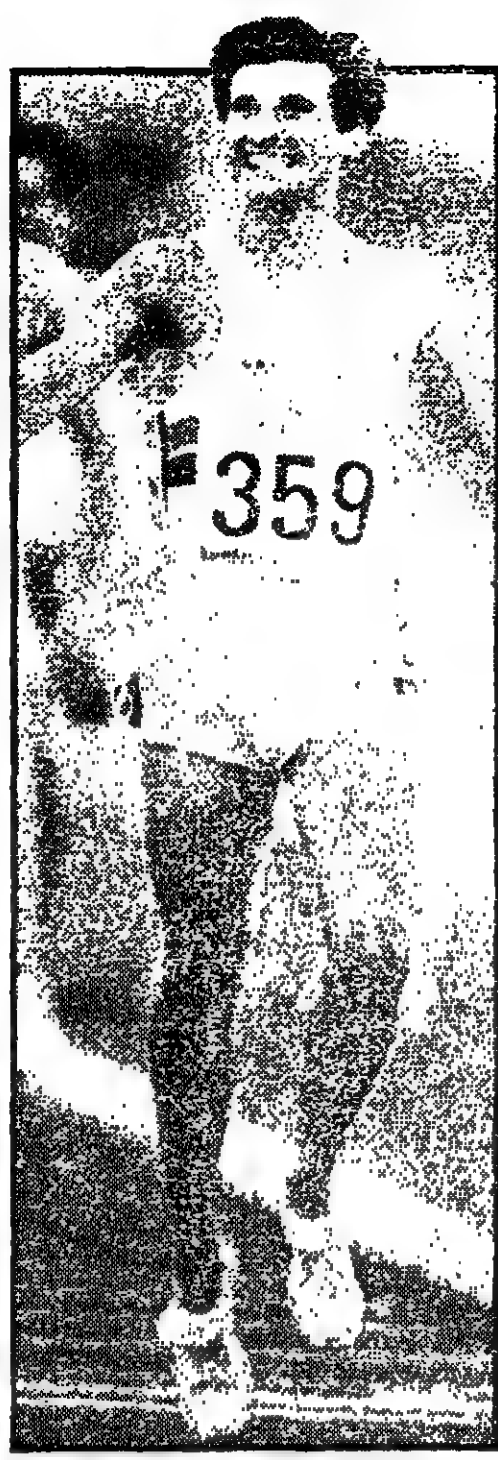
Aouita is disappointed at missing such a competitive race but he is committed to the 5,000 metres which ought to bring a world record as well.

He ran the distance here in June and that ungainly phenomenon for an Oslo

meeting, a sharp downpour of rain, restricted his talent to 13min 45sec. This time the field is of higher quality with Sydney Maree of the US (13min 17sec), Alberto Cova of Italy, the Olympic 10,000 metres champion (13min 13sec), and John Treacy of the Republic of Ireland (13min 16sec) in the field.

Mary Slaney, after that fairly simple victory in London last week, runs the mile where she has a best time of 4min 18.08sec of three years standing. Since then she has improved vastly at other distances and must therefore be within range of the world record, 4min 15.8sec, standing to Natalya Antimova of the Soviet Union.

SEBASTIAN COE (Right): The world first took notice six years ago when he set three world records in 41 days, one of which was a world mile time of 3 min 48.95 sec. Tactically he was a suspect runner and suffered acute embarrassment in losing the 800 metres final in the 1980 Olympics (to Ovett), and then dragged himself back from the dead by winning the 1,500 metres (Ovett). At the mile and 1,500 metres he had a seven-year winning stretch from 1976 and is still holder of the world record for 800 metres, 1,000 metres, and one mile. He has maintained his position in spite of twice suffering from the lymphatic form of acquired toxoplasmosis, a disease which halted his running in 1982 and 1983. In spite of that he returned to the sport and became the first man in history to retain the Olympic 1500 metres title.



STEVE CRAM (Left): The path to glory began at the Bislett Stadium, Oslo, five years ago with a minor place in a mile which, because he finished ahead of Graham Williamson, gave him the remaining position in Britain's 1,500 metres team at the Moscow Games. From that position he had the privilege and value of watching how Coe and Ovett did it. He graduated in the European Championships and Commonwealth Games (from which Coe and Ovett were absent) and in 1983 took the world title defeating a less-than 100 per cent Ovett. He beat him once more at the end of the season in a memorable contest over one mile. He finished second to Coe in the Olympic 1,500 metres final but won the race to the first sub 3 min. 30 sec. performance.

England should bite bullet

PETER MAY, having yesterday chaired the selection meeting which picks the England side for the fourth Test, drives to Bristol this morning to see what the tyro fast bowlers — David Lawrence of Gloucester and Greg Thomas of Glamorgan — are made of. It is a token journey for May: whatever happens today will make not the slightest difference to the list in his pocket of those to be summoned to Old Trafford which will be announced, as is the custom, tomorrow morning.

I fancy the two broad shouldered men have no hope of a game until at least the sixth Test, when the series could have been decided — though with England's recent selectorial eccentricities over opening bowlers, I suppose anything could happen.

It would add to the gaiety of the nation and brighten the dull summer if Lawrence or Thomas were pitched in now; these Australians need a few whistling round their ears. The tourists' batting order, their captain apart, has nothing much to offer and in the winter the West Indies will not be the place for trainee fast bowlers.

Another selector, Alec Bedser, was at Bristol on Thursday to look at Lawrence. The old boy's looks said it all. Another wasted journey. Another flash in the pan. "I dunno, the state of the game these days..." You would think the way he goes on about current cricketers that Alec's own apprenticeship was one of unending years of Dickensian toil and graft. In fact Bedser learned his first-class cricket simply by playing Test matches: in 1939 he had one

Frank Keating argues that the tyro pacemakers are as ready for Test cricket as they ever will be

game for Surrey: when cricket resumed in 1946 he played five weeks' first class cricket before being chosen for the first Test against India. He took eleven wickets and was on his way.

It seems you have to take a deep breath and pick a likely pacemaker. For instance, Lindwall opened the bowling for Australia after only a dozen first class matches. Lawrence and Thomas have both played more first class games than Trueman when he was first chosen. Statham had played only 14 county games when England summoned him to Australia; a tour later, Tyson won a series after serving only an 11 match county apprenticeship.

Likewise Willis; at Surrey he had taken 45 wickets in 16 matches when he answered the call from England. Lawrence's 63 wickets in 14 matches this summer handsomely put that in its place. It would be sad if Lawrence and Thomas were allowed to blow themselves out on the country grind. Gales by their nature do run out of violence.

Lawrence is 21, long legged, 6ft 3in, 15 stone and with shoulders wide as a bullock. You can hear him coming from a long way off on his great big Cornish pasty boots — 20 paces at an excitable pace, barrel chested, his left hand stiff keeping the galeon steady as he goes like a keel: all legs and shoulders though the propulsion comes still from

his arm and he is not totally certain of when exactly to let go of the ball, which might make for some inaccuracy but, at 22 yards, can be very disconcerting for the recipient.

Thomas, four years older, at 6 foot 2 in and 14 stone with more of a measured athlete's tread, has a high-stepping gallop like he is still breaking tackles for the Cwmatawe school XV where he was a rampaging No.3 forward.

I am always surprised the old boys' network that make up selection panels so seldom co-opt — or even talk to — first class umpires. They know the lot, day in day out. In the spring, I chatted with Arthur Jepson, long time umpire after a career that started at Trent Bridge partnering Larwood, Sutcliffe and Voce.

"There is a boy down at Glamorgan you should go and have a look at," said Arthur, matter of fact, "who is faster than the lot of them though I dare say the selectors don't know it yet." Last season, Thomas took 47 wickets and Lawrence 41. This summer, to date, Thomas has taken 40 to Lawrence's outstanding 63. Both have a very good strike rate against the top of the opposition batting order. If the engaging Welsh speaking Thomas — a qualified school teacher in maths and science — was picked for England he says cheerily he would "consider myself a representative of a minority of the

population." Lawrence's parents arrived from Jamaica in the 1950s and the boy, born and bred in Gloucester, says: "Of course it's England for me."

But before David, the most celebrated son of the city's Linden school, there was another cricketer folk here from the Cathedral shadow: Bomber Wells. Both of them learnt to bowl over arm with a tennis ball in the school playground — though the similarity ends when you lovingly recall Bomber's famous one-pace run-up. Lawrence bears a striking facial and physical resemblance to the boxer Frank Bruno — indeed if Peter May does not sign him up soon, then Frank Warren could well do worse.

As Fleet Street and the TV men pursued Lawrence all week the young man was so obviously enjoying the attention that his captain and the Gloucester officials were noticeably worried about the effect it might have on their young prospect. On Tuesday he was sent home to play his jazz and funk records and stay clear of the lights.

He had said nothing that wasn't direct. "If the selectors think I'm ready and able they will pick me; if they don't they won't." You cannot say fairer than that. He is learning fast, and about more than fast bowling. In the 1984 cricketers' Who's Who he is, touchingly, the only player in 240 entries to list his address and telephone number — 76 Howard Street, Gloucester, GL2 2TF. In the 1985 edition the budding super star has deleted that — though the entry on his Cricketers' Heroes still lists Michael Holding, the purring Jamaican tiger.

The racing set sail next week for the greatest show on water. Bob Fisher looks at a leading home hope and sets the scene as an armada gathers for Cowes Week and the classic series



CUDMORE: Mixed fortunes this season

Novel style of cap'n Cudmore

HAROLD CUDMORE is a sailor's sailor. He is the dedicated skipper who thinks, eats and sleeps sailing yet is uncharacteristically erudite. Uncharacteristic that is, for the average full-time racing sailor, but not for an Irishman, which is where Cudmore's roots are set.

If indeed he has roots, for his peripatetic existence is one which stocks even his most travelled competitors. Wherever the big race series is held, Cudmore is there and it is his boast that his greatest worry is that there will be too many events for him to cope. He mingles his great love of match racing — he is the nominated skipper for the Royal Thames Yacht Club challenge for the America's Cup in 1987 — with ocean racing.

Cudmore now admits that he does not find the long offshore races as exciting or as pleasurable as he did. He once skippered the Agnula Race, from Cape Town, largely from his bunk while he read a novel — and his best won. He will not find his job as skipper of Lloyd Bankson's and Graham Walker's Phoenix in the Admiral's Cup such a sinecure.

The 1985 season has not been all that he could ask. Cudmore did win the Royal Lynton Cup for the British match racing championship for the sixth time, but things did not go well as he began the British Admiral's Cup trials with Walker's Indulgence.

In the first race of the trials Indulgence struck a wreck off Bembridge Ledge and sank. The boat was a write-off and Cudmore in the doldrums. The morning after the sinking he remarked: "I had a bad dream last night — unfortunately it was real!"

Walker realised that Cudmore had a highly talented group of sailors around him and negotiated ownership of Phoenix with Bankson so that the crew might have a shot at the Admiral's Cup. Since it is one of the honours which has so far eluded Cudmore, the investment may well be rewarded: Cudmore has led a new upsurge of performance with the boat to make the British team.

For the past week he has been acting as tactician aboard Simon le Bon's Drum in the Seahorse Maxi Series. It is a role he enjoys aboard these 80-foot maxis: "As long as there are people around with toys for me to play with, I shall be happy," he once told me. For Cudmore the bigger the toys the better he likes it, but all the more so the more important the regatta, the stronger he becomes.

He needs, right now, a good result in the Admiral's Cup to confirm his credibility for other events, not least among them that challenge in Australia in 1987. That is what will drive Cudmore to excel in the five races in the next two weeks.

Admiral's Cup rules the waves

ALL OVER the world there are events for ocean racing boats built to a complex handicap rule but none of them crystallises the efforts of all concerned quite like the Admiral's Cup. Every two years the five-race series, which is based at Cowes, is the focus of attention for sailors, designers, builders and the suppliers of equipment. There is no event anywhere else which commands this amount of universal attention.

It is perhaps because the Admiral's Cup was the first series of its type, devised in the mid-50s to attract foreign entries to Cowes Week (its progenitors were five of the senior members of the Royal Ocean Racing Club, led by their Admiral, Sir Myles Wyatt. They felt that by organising a series of races which then began with the Channel Race, one of the RORC's 230-mile races, and took in two of Cowes Week's day races before concluding with the classic 605-mile Fastnet, other ocean racing countries might consider sending teams of three boats to compete.

How right they were, although it took another decade for the Admiral's Cup to reach anywhere near the proportion of the event which starts on Wednesday. By 1971 there were 19 teams competing, the same number as were entered this year until Spain withdrew at the last moment. The event has grown, and changed, as the years have passed and whether it has yet stabilised for long is doubtful.

What it has done is create a type of boat — an Admiral's Cupper — which is used in other events around the world and for which there is now a world championship which uses the best performance in five of these, culminating with the Admiral's Cup or now, in deference to the sponsors, the Champagne Mumm Admiral's Cup.

An Admiral's Cup boat is between 39 and 51 feet long; more strictly it is, from a series of measurements, the formula of the IOR rule. From it each yacht's handicap is assessed and the boat issued with a time correction factor with which its elapsed time for every race is multi-

plied to give its corrected time.

In the last three Admiral's Cups the top individual scoring boats have had ratings of 30.1, 30.2, and 30.5 foot. Nobody has overlooked that stylistic and the happy coincidence of the holding of the One Ton Cup for boats which rate a maximum (and generally a minimum) of 30.5 foot at Poole earlier this month has led to 31 of the 54 boats measuring for a rating of 30.5 or less.

Some teams are composed entirely of One Tonners, among them Great Britain. Putting all one's eggs into one basket does expose the opposite flank but all the indications are that the close racing which these boats have had has caused them further to develop than those with bigger boats.

One of the original concepts of the Admiral's Cup has been a trifle lost — that

of attracting foreign entries to Cowes Week by including two of that regatta's races in the programme. Now there are two inshore races in the event, each of around 30 miles, before the Week begins and a third inshore race during the Week is held around an Olympic-style course in Christchurch Bay. The Channel Race and the Fastnet remain as the cornerstones of the series.

The Admiral's Cup is the "big one" and on eight of the 14 occasions that it has been held, the home team has won. Last time, however, Britain had her worst ever result and since, in the other major series, the results have been similar.

Germany, who won in 1983, also won the Sardinia Cup. On that sort of form they should win again, particularly as a new wave of boats has displaced the Sardinia Cup winners from their team, but the Admiral's Cup is no respecter of form.

It is a challenging series of races which demands all the skill of yacht racing. Two of the races are in some of the most tricky tidal waters imaginable — to some of the most tricky tidal races which demands all the skill of yacht racing. Two of the races are in some of the most tricky tidal waters imaginable — to some of the most tricky tidal races which demands all the skill of yacht racing. Two of the races are in some of the most tricky tidal waters imaginable — to some of the most tricky tidal races which demands all the skill of yacht racing.



FAST LEARNERS: Thomas (left) and Lawrence are unlikely to be pitched in at Old Trafford

ATHLETICS

Stephen Bierley in Birmingham

Sanderson close to her best form

The appearance to Zola Budd at half past four this afternoon will, for whatever reason, provide the focal point for the women's AAA championships at the Alexander Stadium, Birmingham. Yesterday all was relatively peace and quiet. It made a pleasant change.

With Fatima Whitbread in Oslo, the Olympic champion, Tessa Sanderson took the javelin title with a Championship best final throw of 66.38 metres, beating Miss Whitbread's previous best of 65.76 metres set last year. She attacked well and put together a consistent series. "Technically it was the best I have thrown this year," she said.

After Los Angeles my motivation went and I didn't do enough work over the winter," Miss Sanderson has been beaten four times by Miss Whitbread this season, and the rivalry split over into much-publicised acrimony at Gateshead. Last night Sanderson expressed surprise and disappointment that Whitbread was not there.

It was good to see the Olympic champion back to something like her old form. She has put on considerable weight in the last few months which, when everything goes right, should power the javelin regularly over 70 metres.

"Next year I'll be out to beat everybody. I had known in the winter that there would be £50,000 at stake for a world record in this country. I would have worked my butt off." But of course.

Kathy Cook, who finished third in the Olympic 400 metres final, lost her A.A.A.s 100 metres title when she was edged out by Heather Oakes, who ran 11.37 sec. Mrs Cook pulled a hamstring at the UK championships in Antrim this season and has been struggling ever since.

The injury has proved frustratingly difficult to treat, but a heat and a semi-final last night helped her loosen up for the final and in the last 20 metres or so she nearly pulled back Mrs Oakes' lead. But Mrs Oakes hung on well and was clearly in good form.

Judith Oakes, with a throw to 17.57 metres, took the shot title while in the 5,000 metres final Monica Joyce, a former British international who now runs for Ireland, fought off a brave challenge from Alison Hollington.

With three laps left Hollington attempted to break Joyce, who appeared to be going through a bad patch but recovered her rhythm and pulled away on the final circuit.

Richard Jago

Morild on shortlist

BADMINTON

Carsten Morild, the Danish coach, is on the short list of five candidates to be interviewed by the Badminton Association for the post of England manager.

The association is anxious about the disastrous result in the world championship, which came only two months after the departure of Ciro Ciniglio, and is concerned to prevent any further slide.

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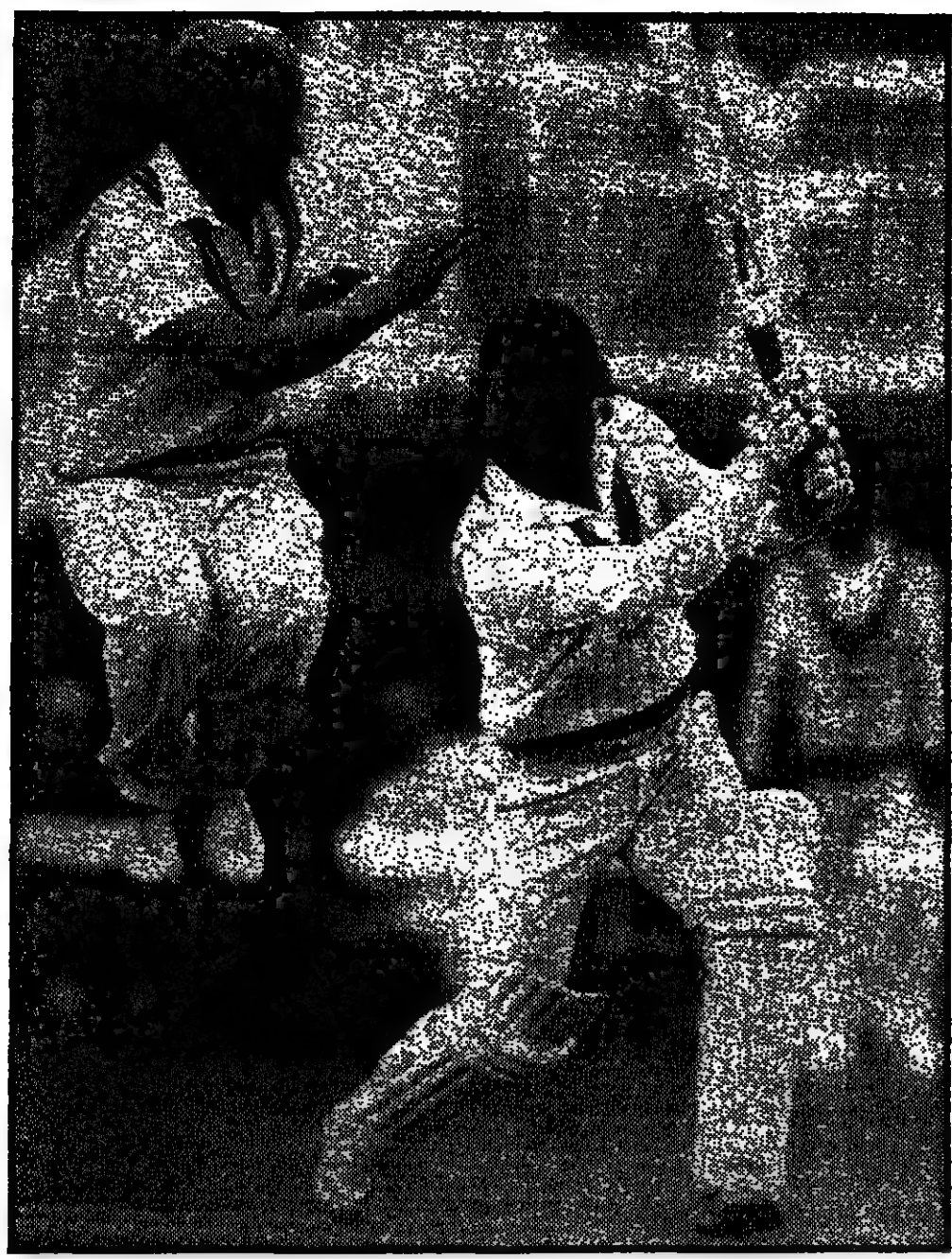
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David Frost at Dartford

Gooch defies Kent

CRICKET

A sterling innings of 135 in six hours by Graham Gooch frustrated Kent's hopes of achieving their fourth consecutive championship victory as Essex held out — just — for a draw at Dartford yesterday.

Essex started the morning at 37 for one, 228 runs behind, and had to brave a pitch on which Underwood had taken six for 58 on the first day. Thanks largely to Gooch and then to the obstinacy of the later batsmen, Essex were 90 at the close, three short of the Kent first innings total and, more importantly, with two wickets remaining.

Gooch, 23 not out overnight, batted with authority and fine judgment from the start, but he lost Eric Pringle and Michael Gooch early in the day and then Hardie to an acrobatic catch by Knott.

CRICKET

The wicket Kent most wanted came when Gooch, having hit 24 fours, pushed forward to Potter's left-arm spin and gave a catch to Benson at short gully. There were still 27 overs left, and the match had swung Kent's way again.

With 13 overs left, Underwood bowled Pont, then had never lost a ball, and Kent must have felt the match was theirs for the taking. East and Childs, however, survived to the close, if at times somewhat precariously.

Underwood, who bowled 48 overs in the innings for 80 runs, took 10 wickets for 126 in the match, the 47th time he has taken 10 wickets in a game. Benson made intelligent bowling changes throughout, but overall it was a day of frustration for Kent.

Martin Searby at Chesterfield

Boycott in the wars

Yorkshire found it hard to fit in with the requirements of Chesterfield's official smile Week at Queen's Park yesterday, when in the 77 deliveries possible of the second innings Boycott was forced to retire hurt after Holding hit him with a fierce delivery that lifted from a length.

It struck the 44-year-old opener in the three inches of flesh exposed between the glove and arm protector of the left hand, necessitating inspection treatment and a precautionary X-ray. It adds to Yorkshire's injury problems since he is likely to miss today's match against Nottinghamshire at Worksop. Boycott joins six other first-team players — Siddons, Stevenson, Dennis, Moxon, Love and Fletcher — on the sidelines.

Dehydrated set Yorkshire to make 368 in 80 overs but bad light followed by drizzle curtailed their attempt to beat Yorkshire at home for the first time in 28 years. There was still time, however, for Michael to fall again and for Holding to crack Sharp on the right index finger, although to less damaging effect, and Yorkshire were happy at least with the weather.

Patrick Barclay at Uxbridge

Edmonds and Daniel tops for Middlesex

Middlesex duly moved to the top of the championship table when Northamptonshire were beaten by an innings and 161 runs at Uxbridge yesterday. Edmonds and Daniel topped the batting, taking four wickets as the pitch began to turn. Daniel obtained a further four as he scythed through the tail, and the visitors were removed for 215, the last man departing with an hour left.

Seventy minutes had been lost to bad light as the previous two days' glorious sunshine gave way to grey and chilly conditions, raising Northamptonshire hopes of a great escape, but there was never any real likelihood that they would hold out for a draw. The best resistance came from Lamb, who occupied the crease for 24 hours in scoring 61 before falling to Barlow's superb low catch at square leg off a rare over by Gilling.

The all-round strength of Middlesex proved overwhelming. They are now 14 points clear of Gloucestershire who have a match in hand. Middlesex continue the Uxbridge festival week by playing host to Lancashire today, after which Gloucestershire come to Lord's for a fixture that, fortunately for the West Country side, coincides with the Old Trafford Test in which a large Middlesex contingent is sure to be involved.

Northamptonshire began on 53 for one, still needing 323 to make Middlesex bat again, and Edmonds wasted little time in removing the night watchman Maltender. Boyd-Mosley, who played forward and was left helpless by a sharp turn. Lamb took a single off the next ball, leaving Larkins to face Edmonds, who anticipated the flight of a misjudged drive and diving to his right took a thrilling one-handed return catch.

This gave Edmonds a sequence of three wickets for five runs in nine balls and he struck again after the resumption to dismiss Bailey, leaving Northamptonshire 37 for five. The best start of the innings followed, Williams joining Lamb in putting on 63 before the stocky all-rounder was trapped lbw by Cowans.

Lamb's departure left only one issue to be resolved: would Harper, who hit a glorious 77 not out on Wednesday, provide a last defiant burst of entertainment? In pounded Daniel, who Harper hooked. . .

Daniel then proceeded to gain further revenge for his underdog 414-run innings in the first innings by making fearful messes of the stumps neatly arranged behind Ripley and Griffiths. And that was that.

Northamptonshire meet the Australians in a four-day fixture starting at Northampton today and will wait for a late fitness test on Neil Maltender, who has been injured, before naming their side. George Sharp comes back into the reckoning as wicket-keeper after a broken finger. His deputy David Ripley is also nursing a hand injury.

Henry Blofeld at Bristol

Textbook Athey battles in vain

Only a brilliant innings of 83 by Bill Athey took Gloucestershire to semi-respectability in their second innings at Bristol yesterday after a fierce opening spell by Thompson had removed the first three in the order. Gloucestershire had been left to score 378 to win in a minimum of 90 overs but were bowled out for 205, giving the Australians victory by 170 runs.

After his move from Yorkshire to settle down for his new county, but this season he has been batting well enough to suggest that he must be in the England selectors' thoughts. There is a greater certainty about his batting now and in this innings he played with real authority.

In one over at the start of the afternoon he drove low and hooked Thompson for successive fours with strikes which were as good as one will see in a season. The drive raced away between the fielders and was the type of shot one sees most often in coaching manuals. The hook was extraordinary in that the ball had risen above the batsman's head and yet Athey hit it beautifully, rolling his wrist to keep it down and it went square for four.

Athey's defence was also well controlled and he never seemed in trouble until he tried to work Holland to mid-wicket without getting quite to

the pitch and the ball turned sharply and hit his middle and off-stump. He found an excellent partner in Curran, whose straight and off-driving was also impressive. They put on 108 for the fifth wicket and in all Athey batted for 168 minutes.

Earlier Bainbridge had batted well before pushing down the wrong line to O'Donnell. Holland then had Athey, and Lloyd was caught at slip off the goosy in the same over. Curran was bowled by Bowdler to Gibber who bowled Lawrence next ball through a wild swing.

Finally, Walsh heaved at Holland and was bowled and what had been rather an old-fashioned match against touring sides with good crowds on all three days, ended in mid-afternoon.

Matthew Engel at Southport

Blood and thunder

As one guessed, it all went wrong with the morning weather forecast. Fresh and dry indeed! Early brightness and an afternoon storm meant that only 45 minutes' play was possible at Southport, in three teapoonfuls with Lancashire and Surrey drew, with Lancashire 145 for seven.

But this game still had some blood in it, and the little snippets of cricket produced a remarkable three-way scene between Jack Simmons, Dickie Bird and Surrey's Trinidadian fast bowler, Tony Gray. This consisted of an over from Gray in which he bowled Bird kept no batting him, and cost 24 runs; Simmons hit him for two successive sixes, one of them hooked on to the railway.

Simmons did not out-Botham Botham, though he made 39 in half an hour. He was bowled by Douglass, who was bowled by Douglass, who was bowled by Douglass. . .

Simmons probably a smart move for Simmons. Everybody likes Jack and he helped Gray get his job with Surrey, but Gray was not in a good mood now and unwilling to make exceptions. He steamed in at a great pace to have Maynard caught behind next over, and Lancashire quickly accepted the umpire's offer of light relief well before the storm hit.

In the morning, when there had been only 13 balls, the light was passable and captains who have been injured, before naming their side. George Sharp comes back into the reckoning as wicket-keeper after a broken finger. His deputy David Ripley is also nursing a hand injury.

spent the summer doing an imitation of a Greek tragedy hero, has made runs in the second team and is expected to return to county cricket at Uxbridge today. If he can find runs over the next few weeks, Fowler could yet be facing Gray and the rest in the West Indies this winter. But he had better not let Gray that he plays for Lancashire.

Fears that a back injury could jeopardise Tim Robinson's Test place ended last night when the Nottinghamshire opener saw a specialist after complaining of back pains during the game with Sussex at Trent Bridge. But an examination revealed nothing more than a pulled muscle and Robinson was given an injection that could make him available for Nottinghamshire's match with Yorkshire today. The Sussex game ended in a draw.

Ticket sales for the fourth Cornhill Test at Old Trafford next week have exceeded £200,000. Extra staff have been drafted in and an additional 3,200 seats will be installed.

John Lever is suffering from a recurrence of the stomach abscess which troubled him two years ago, and misses Essex's championship match against Somerset at Taunton today. Chris Cowdrey, the Kent captain, is also doubtful for the championship game against Leicestershire, but will have a late fitness test on his pulled side muscle. Graham Johnson should be fit again after an ankle injury.

SPORT IN BRIEF

BOXING: Jeff Fenech of Australia, the IBF bantamweight champion, kept his unbeaten record with a ninth-round knockout over John Farrell of Liverpool at the Festival Hall, Brisbane, last night. Ciro de Leva of Italy, the European bantamweight champion, will defend his title against Ignacio Martinez Antunez from Spain for the second time on August 10. In March de Leva beat the Spanish champion on points over 12 rounds.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Wigan intend to install underoil heating at Central Park in time for the 1986-7 season at a cost of £75,000. Mouchie's club's new £40,000 electronic scoreboard should be operating when the new season opens. A contract has also been placed for a £36,000 floodlighting system.

RUGBY UNION: Mick Doyle has been reappointed as the Irish coach for next season after leading Ireland to their Triple Crown and Championship success this year. Jim Donaldson, the former international, replaces Mick Cuddy as chairman of the selectors.

ICE SKATING: Courtney Jones MBE, the chairman of the National Skating Association, has been elected as the association's president. The post had been vacant since the death in January 1984 of Leonard Seagrave OBE.

RESULTS

SENIORS TOURNAMENT (Panel) — After Second Round (15 of 16) —
13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100, 101-102, 103-104, 105-106, 107-108, 109-110, 111-112, 113-114, 115-116, 117-118, 119-120, 121-122, 123-124, 125-126, 127-128, 129-130, 131-132, 133-134, 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150, 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166, 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182, 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198, 199-200, 201-202, 203-204, 205-206, 207-208, 209-210, 211-212, 213-214, 215-216, 217-218, 219-220, 221-222, 223-224, 225-226, 227-228, 229-230, 231-232, 233-234, 235-236, 237-238, 239-240, 241-242, 243-244, 245-246, 247-248, 249-250, 251-252, 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1115-1116, 1117-1118, 1119-1120, 1121-1122, 1123-1124, 1125-1126, 1127-1128, 1129-1130, 1131-1132, 1133-1134, 1135-1136, 1137-1138, 1139-1140, 1141-1142, 1143-1144, 1145-1146, 1147-1148, 1149-1150, 1151-1152, 1153-1154, 1155-1156, 1157-1158, 1159-1160, 1161-1162, 1163-1164, 1165-1166, 1167-1168, 1169-1170, 1171-1172, 1173-1174, 1175-1176, 1177-1178, 1179-1180, 1181-1182, 1183-1184, 1185-1186, 1187-1188, 1189-1190, 1191-1192, 1193-1194, 1195-1196, 1197-1198, 1199-1200, 1201-1202, 1203-1204, 1205-1206, 1207-1208, 1209-1210, 1211-1212, 1213-1214, 1215-1216, 1217-1218, 1219-1220, 1221-1222, 1223-1224, 1225-1226, 1227-1228, 1229-1230, 1231-1232, 1233-1234, 1235-1236, 1237-1238, 1239-1240, 1241-1242, 1243-1244, 1245-1246, 1247-1248, 1249-1250, 1251-1252, 1253-1254, 1255-1256, 1257-1258, 1259-1260, 1261-1262, 1263-1264, 1265-1266, 1267-1268, 1269-1270, 1271-1272, 127

Oh So Sharp in Petite Etoile class

Richard Baerlein

Never has a filly approached today's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot with such favourable qualifications as the unbeaten Oh So Sharp.

Already the winner of the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks, she has established herself in even greater esteem by the words of her trainer, Henry Cecil, when he stated: "I hope my father-in-law, Sir Noel Murless, will not be offended if I put her in the same class as Petite Etoile."

As very few colts or fillies could be described in that category, it will come as a great surprise if she fails in her winning run this afternoon, which will take her trainer within only a few thousand pounds of the million mark in prize money this season.

Oh So Sharp seems capable of showing her form on any sort of ground, the hallmark of a champion.

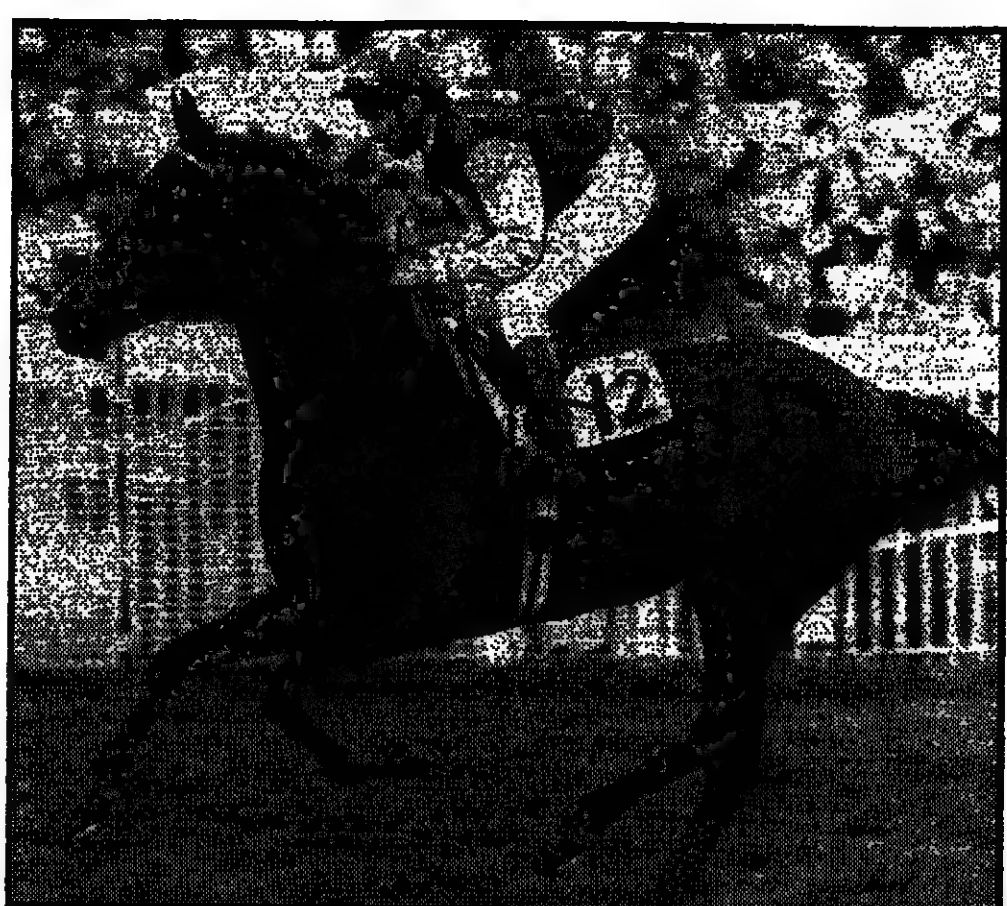
Law Society having won the Dalham Chester Vase and finishing second to Slip Anchor in the Derby, went on to win the Irish Sweepstakes in spite of a pretty rough run until the last two furlongs.

His trainer Vincent O'Brien, told me at the Keeneland Sales earlier in the week that Law Society was working particularly well and he thought his charge had improved considerably since his Irish victory. Therefore, he should qualify for second place.

Rainbow Quest, so impressive when winning the Coronation Cup, should not be judged on his run in the Coral Eclipse Stakes, a race which proved a three-furlong sprint.

He finished in front of Raft at Epsom, but the ground will not favour him if it remains as firm as yesterday, while Raft will be well suited.

The ground will also be against Jupiter Island, but will suit French-trained candidates, Strawberry Road, winner of both his races this season.



SPARKLING FILLY: Oh So Sharp is a hot fancy for today's Diamond Stakes

There is just a doubt about his stamina in a fast run race, although he won at St Cloud over the distance. I doubt if he is in quite the same class as some of these three-year-olds.

Having placed the first two I believe another three-year-old, either Infantry or Petroski, will fill third place, Infantry was finishing well in the Irish Sweepstakes and the best has yet to be seen of this colt.

Petroski is another who is steadily improving. In common with the other horses in Dick Hern's stable, he was not at his best in the spring, but stepped up on previous form when winning the Princess of Wales's Stakes at Newmarket. He is certainly bred to stay and I take him to all third place.

I have sound information for Paul Cole's Danski in the

Granville Maiden Stakes. His sire, Danzig, has this season started producing million dollar yearlings, although his first offspring are only three-year-olds.

We saw a son of his, Green Desert, winning the July Stakes at Newmarket earlier in the month and another offspring has done exceptionally well in America.

In buying Danski for \$180,000, Cole has probably secured a bargain and I am banking on him proving just that this afternoon.

Of the several fine two-year-old fillies in the Princess Margaret Stakes, I hope to see Measuring remain unbeaten at the fourth time of asking.

At Newcastle, Chaplins Club, who appeared unlucky in his latest two runs can beat Kelly's Royale in the

Greenall Brewery Handicap and in spite of running almost every week recently, win or lose, he is an intended runner in the William Hill Stewards' Cup at Goodwood on Tuesday.

There was another super programme at Ascot yesterday headed by the Virginia Water Stakes in which some of the most valuable two-year-old fillies in the world made their debut.

One of these, Maysoon, became the first winner for the kidnapped sire Shergar when she beat a homebred Troy filly, Cocotte, half a length.

Although Maysoon opened favourite due to very favourable reports from Newmarket, she was easy in the betting, drifting to 9-4, while another Shergar filly, Sheer Luck, from Ian Balding's stable, started 2-1 favourite.

The latter, not in the first

four, will benefit from the outing.

Maktoum Al-Maktoum gave 540,000 guineas for the winner, whose sire and dam, Triple First, were both trained by Michael Stoute. Four lengths back in third was Alchassibiyeh, who cost 3.75 million dollars, over one million dollars more than the top price paid by the Maktoum family at the Keeneland Select Sales earlier in the week.

The Brown Jack Stakes, named after the most popular racehorse of any lifetime, proved a fine example of why bookmakers have so much in their favour.

The winner, Ballet Champ, at 25-1, had been given 55-1 in the long handicap, while Easter Lee, beaten a head had only 65-10 after collecting a 3lb penalty. Both, however, had to carry 7st 7lb.

Another head back in third came the 33-1 top weight Harly, who at least had some justification for being there. He gave his Japanese rider, Kishio Okebe, a fine introduction to the course before he takes the mount on Sirius Symboli in the King George VI this afternoon.

The favourite, Bourbon Boy, suddenly lost his place on the home turn and his rider, Philip Robinson decided to take the far falls when making his effort. He was just ready to join issue with the leader at the furlong mark when Easter Lee edged over and shut him off. Meanwhile, Ballet Champ, although a lone runner on the centre of the course, just getting there on the line.

Because of his previous run the Dick Hern-trained Haumau, another offspring of Troy, started 8-4 on for the Sandwick Stakes, a race which he showed no signs of prospects in the past.

Willie Carson on the favourite had a prolonged duel with Brent Thomson on Backstraw, a newcomer costing 250,000 dollars and it took Thomson who won the day by a head after a fine piece of race riding in which he managed to keep his mount clear from the attentions of the favourite, who was inclined to wander.

DIAMOND DAY CARD AT ASCOT

2 00 Sheer Cliff	3 55 Danski
2 35 Measuring	4 25 Dhlstan
3 20 Oh So Sharp (nb)	4 55 Bundaburg

JACKPOT AND PLACEPOT: All six races

DRINK: No significant advantage

GOING: Firm

DN: DENOTES BLINKERS

BEC-1

2 0 HOPE DIAMOND STAKES (JAMES RACE): 1m; £2,500 (25 runners).

101 (16) 010-000 BALASH (D) (M. Al Maktoum) J. Chetani	Sara Lawrence
102 (21) 140-000 ANANIAN SEA (D) (Hassam's Club Owners) M. McDonald	Becky Sanders
103 (7) 00030 BOND DEALER (D) (K. Gannon) R. Hodges	Reemary Victory (3)
104 (10) 00200 EIGHT WINDS (R. Fairley) M. Hay	Yara Hany
105 (24) 10-000 FLEET (D) (J. Stoute) R. Stoute	John Widdie (3)
106 (24) 00000 HALEWOOD VINTNER (J. Haleswood) D. McCall	John Widdie (3)
107 (18) 000-00 HELVIE (D. White) D. White	Yara Hany (3)
108 (24) 00000 LAMARCA (D. White) D. White	Yara Hany (3)
109 (19) 00000 LECTOR (J. Jones) D. Edwards	Yara Hany (3)
110 (20) 00000 LOAN CHARGE (J. Berry) D. White	Yara Hany (3)
111 (17) 3-10102 STAR OF SUMMER (D) (J. Newell) R. Hodges	Yara Hany (3)
112 (22) 00021 TOURNAIMENT LEADER (D. White) D. White	Yara Hany (3)
113 (22) 00000 TRACER (D. White) D. White	Yara Hany (3)
114 (4) 0-00400 ZAYTON (D) (Maktoum Al Maktoum) J. Chetani	Yara Hany (3)
115 (2) 00-0000 FINEST (D) (J. Stoute) R. Stoute	Yara Hany (3)
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DIARY

NICE to report that while Ned Kinnock has been at the helm of the Labour movement in East Africa this week he was only able to do so because of an elaborate piece of ingenuity by a British multi-national. The Kinnocks had to fly from Dar es Salaam in a twin-engine Otter to Mbeya. Then the Otter had to get him and his press party to Morogoro in central Tanzania, and from there back to Dar. But engine fuel is so scarce in Tanzania that there was none available at the up-country airstrips. So BP came to the rescue, sending eight drums of fuel by lorry two days in advance down the 600-mile road to Mbeya, with a further consignment to Morogoro. A BP technician, armed only with a hand pump, had to fly to the Kinnocks' plane. While the Labour leader carried out his engagements, the intrepid BP man quietly pumped the precious fuel into the plane's tank so that Kinnock could make his next stop.

And a Kinnock joke. At a farewell dinner in Tanzania, Our Man Dar, John Sankey, proposed three toasts: to President Nyerere, to the Queen, and to the departing Kinnocks. Quick as a flash, the Welsh Wizard replied: "That's what I like about civil servants. Even when proposing toasts, they have to do everything in triplicate."

THAT most reputable of charities in mental health, MIND, is hoping that it hasn't got itself into a financial mess with its recent world conference. At one stage projections showed a loss of between £15,000 and £30,000. Director Chris Beggsbotham says the shortfall is more likely to be £5,000. But sceptics reckon there were too few delegates and too much razzmatazz at the Brighton splash. Meanwhile, the bills are still coming in.

FRANCES Morrell's chance of a seat on Labour's NEC have been stymied by another minority which feels hard done by in the party — says, ILGA leader Morrell was hoping to go to the annual conference as delegate for her constituency, Islington South. Her name is on the slate of Labour's Women's Action Committee, which wants more MPs and NEC members, and she seemed to get one of the coveted places reserved for women.

Sadly, Islington South changed its mind, and is giving the "perk" to a gay delegate, who wants to get a resolution on Labour's treatment of homosexuals debated. Morrell is feeling hard done by since last year she got about two million votes and just missed an NEC place. The irony is that WAC has been advising the Labour Campaign for Gay Rights about tactics to get conference recognition.

TO GIVE its bare-all pictures a bit of class, the desperate Mirror is getting mega-writer Paul Cullen to pen a few "appropriate words". Mirror hacks call them titillating captions; but Cullen says he was persuaded by the observation from editor Mike Molloy that Ogden Nash once wrote advertising copy for Hershey Bars. Nash never worked for Maxwell, though.

ALL but one of 30 recent planning applications by McDonalds have encountered objections from Conservative councils according to New Society magazine. The hamburger chain confirms this trend, and means that every time an eatery is allowed to open, 60 potential jobs are lost. So what are the Tories up to? Surely they can't object to GrossMac's scheme to turn Britain into a fast-food colony of the US?

"If you stayed in the Civil Service till Kingdom Come, you wouldn't be earning £75,000 a year," Sir Robert Armstrong, head of the Home Civil Service, on the BBC Radio programme Analysis, February 13, 1985. Hip! Hip!

THE more they go on unrolling the concrete at the Falklands airport, the longer the 2,000 British construction workers stay out of the home-dole queue. As unemployment rises in the colony, as precisely one Falklander is working on the Mount Pleasant project. Presumably he's there for his local knowledge.

John Cunningham

THIS WEEKEND, in cautious but not unhelpful spirit, the Labour movement celebrates a victory. On July 26, 1985, politicians, press and general public alike blinked in disbelief at the results of the first national poll for a decade were announced. They've elected a Labour Government, gasped a lady diner at the Savoy, "and the country will never stand for it."

The same afternoon a middle-aged gentleman with a comfortable private income, a deep devotion to his public school, and a passionate interest in cricket scores, became Prime Minister. "Quite an exciting day," he recorded. It was the start of the only Labour period of office (there have been five in all) which many or any on the contemporary Left would seriously consider as a model for a future one.

Fortieth birthdays are sobering. They can also be salutary. In the bitter aftermath of the Attlee administration, the fashionable question was "Where did it all go wrong?" Today, looking back across the wilderness of a generation, it seems more appropriate to ask, "How did it all go so marvellously, wonderfully right?"

There is a problem of definitions. Crucial issues of the day are at stake: to some, there is a kind of blasphemy in applying the word "socialism" to the post-war reforms. The theoretician Ralph Miliband, for example, writes in Capitalist Democracy in Britain (Oxford, 1982) that civil servants in Britain have never had to confront a government with a "socialist programme," while the historian Gareth Stedman Jones places the policies of the period dismissively in a heritage of "pre-1914 progressive liberalism." That is as may be. Given, however, the record of the intervening years, to do even half as well in (say) 1985-89 would be a triumph.

For those, therefore, who have not abandoned altogether the pursuit of parliamentary socialism (or, perhaps, those who are not too concerned with labels), it is worth considering how the relative success of the post-war Labour Government came about.

First, what did it actually achieve? The most creative policies (and this is a lesson in itself) were well advanced even before the first Attlee administration reached mid-term. By 1948, the Government had provided the Beveridge-based legislation on social security that laid the basis of the modern welfare state.

It had passed major National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Acts, and the National Health Act, upon which the Health Service was established. Tax changes had significantly, if temporarily, bitten into the relative privileges of the rich. The Bank of England, coal, civil aviation, electricity and the railways had been brought into public ownership (briefly, to follow, Atomic Energy, abroad, a massive and unprecedented process of decolonisation had begun).

All this was against a background of privation and acute financial danger. Earlier and subsequent Labour governments, apologising for failure, have blamed the balance of payments, world forces. None faced external pressure as severe as that of 1945-51. Successive crises — over the sudden ending of Lend-Lease (1945), convertibility (1947), devaluation (1949), the implications of rearmament (1951) — threatened to make all reform impossible, and much worse.

Never has there been so little room for manoeuvre. Douglas Jay, a Treasury minister from 1947, put it well. The position of Attlee, he suggested, was more that of a cornered animal or a climber on a rock face than of a general able to order his troops wherever he wished.

The underlying problem was the transformation of Britain from a creditor to debtor nation, with no compensating shift in expectations about its world role. Before the First World War, overseas assets had been virtually equal to total domestic wealth. By the end of the Second, net overseas assets had become a minus figure. Yet Britain was left with huge military commitments overseas.

The great anxiety was lest national bankruptcy should lead to economic collapse



Lord Buckhurst trying to entice the people of Bethual Green (above); the late Richard Crossman surprising a voter with his vision of socialism (right); Betin listening to Attlee at Labour's victory rally

BEN PIMLOTT on the legacy of Attlee

The road from 1945



and a return of mass unemployment: after the First World War, the 1920s followed by slump, and many feared a repetition. Labour's post-1945 financial policies (cheap money in particular) were controversial, arousing strong opposition in the City. But the employment and the bad winter of 1947, joblessness was kept lower than at any time between 1918 and 1940.

This brief summary does not take account of mistakes or failures, especially in foreign and colonial affairs. Domestically, however, even those on the Left who point to the lack of workers' control in the Morrisonian public corporations, and the absence of any "shift in power between classes", cannot dispute that a new political, administrative and economic system emerged; or that by the end of the 1940s there had developed a society with very different values and assumptions than would have prevailed if the electors had given Churchill a khaki victory.

So much for the record. What of the possibility of emulation, should Labour once again take office, facing problems at home which, though different — are certainly no less intractable. Here, there are difficulties.

A large part of Labour's task in 1945 was to follow through, extend policies initiated to meet the needs of war. As historians like Paul Addison, Arthur Marwick and Kenneth Morgan have shown, much of Labour's post-war achievement may be seen as an outgrowth of wartime expediency: to put it slightly differently, the threat of invasion had laid the ghost of laissez-faire; Labour kept it firmly bound. A new study by Sir Alec Cairncross, Years of Recovery 1946-51 (Methuen) underlines the point.

entry into "the tech" — and institution that hovered in the Sheffield academic hierarchy somewhere between the grammar schools and the secondaries, which had then not quite become modern. Within a few days of my arrival at Wisewood, a big buff envelope fell through our letter box. We did not need to open it to realise that it meant that I had "passed" the eleven-plus. The eleven weeks in the strange new world of Wisewood had been wholly unnecessary.

I remember going from class room to class room in the company of boys I hardly knew, saying goodbye to teachers I had only just met. We were all jubilant leavers on our way to grammar schools or the half-world of the Junior Technical School. One of us, as I recall, the single member of our company who wore long trousers — had a picture of Dorothy Lamour in his inside pocket. She was dressed in a sarong — a garment so discreetly exten-

sive that today she could wear with impunity at a Buckingham Palace garden party. But the young man who owned the dog-eared photograph flashed it in and out of his pocket as he went in the back streets of Port Said.

I think that I can recall the name of each of the little boys who went on that tour of triumph four decades ago. And I could certainly draw a diagram of Wisewood School's two storey red brick layout. It was a relic of Sheffield's open air period of academic architecture with corridors which were, in fact, verandas built along the side of class room wings. They were left open to the Pennine foothill winds for a couple of years. Then they were closed in and bricked up to avoid them being blocked by snow drifts in the winter.

I can remember the smell of those corridors — school dinners mixed with exercise books and boys. But I cannot remember anything that went on outside school that week.

Yet, that was the week of the Attlee Labour government. The Hattersleys must have been racing from door to door enjoining and rejoicing. It was Socialism in our time. Soon we would become part owners of the coalmines and the railways. There was to be a free health service and a free India. Bliss must have been to be a can-vasser. And to have been a young leaflet delivery boy should have been absolute bliss. Perhaps it was. I cannot remember a single political fact from the most important political week in the history of the Labour Party.

I can remember incidents along the road to glory with perfect clarity. One evening stands out in particular sharp focus. We were delivering leaflets in Shalesmoor, a little huddle of condemned houses which were stretched out in black terraces on the side of a hill above the River Don. Such houses did not boast letter boxes. But their front doors (conveniently

placed right on the pavement's edge) were so warped and cracked that the political postman had to choose which, of several apertures, he would use as the route his tract would travel from carefully folded bundle to coconut mat.

The combination of cracks in the woodwork, and the convenient location of the rows of little front doors, made our work so easy that we had exhausted our supply of leaflets long before the appointed hour at which we all returned to the Committee Room in order to confirm our prejudices about the excellence of our Leaders and the innate inequity of our opponents. So — living on our lives as forerunners of the Hovis television advertisements — we despatched a messenger on an errand boy's bicycle. He returned with the basket which hung from its handle bars, filled with a brand new pamphlet, ready folded for convenient pushing through the gap below the doors through which the draughts

had a dual purpose — as much diplomatic counters in the internal politics of the government, indicating the demands of the Coalition's minority wing, as genuine declarations of intent for an improbable alternative administration. This was even more the case in the run-up to the election. Indeed it is plausible to see Labour's manifesto Let Us Face the Future not as a set of promises for a government which nobody expected, but as part of a strategy for joining the government which everybody assumed would be formed.

This was the context in which Labour won a victory which established the most radical administration since the coming of parliamentary democracy. But it is not the whole story. The 1945 election programme was not simply a product of wise-cracking in the Cabinet and National Executive Committee in the months preceding the break-up of the Coalition. The apparent irony of a tactically moderate election platform prefiguring a revolutionary government is explained by what had gone before.

The 1945 Labour Government may have been a development of wartime conditions, and of the wartime experience of controlling the economy. The surprise election result which brought it to power may have had more to do with popular enthusiasm for the Liberal-inspired Beveridge Report and fear of a return to pre-war dole queues than with Labour's positive proposals. The reforms that followed may even have been, in one sense, the last flowering of late Victorian liberal philanthropy: to use Stedman Jones's memorable phrase.

But they were also the first, most brilliant bloom of post-Edwardian Fabianism, a species quite distinct from its Webbsian ancestor. The

far and "progressive" Tories like Quintin Hogg in the other) was for an election in which "Government" candidates from different parties would oppose each other in most constituencies, varying their emphasis on an identical programme.

Tory and Socialist candidates would all support the Government, suggested one Conservative backbencher, "but the Tories would chide the Socialists with having voted against us before the war, and Socialists would chide Tories as having been men of Munich." Ministers, on the other hand, would be returned unopposed, and abstain from speaking. After this charade had taken place, the new Coalition would be formed, once again under Churchill's premiership.

But the rank and file were not easily taken in, and during the autumn of 1944 the Labour National Executive Committee decided to declare that the party would fight the election on its own. Leaders in both parties had to think again. There remained a slender chance. If Labour and Conservatives could not actually go into the election in harness, Labour might still be invited to join a new Coalition as soon as battle wounds had healed.

For this to happen, however, it would be best, as Dalton put it in his diary shortly after D-Day, if "we could separate from the Tories without too fierce a quarrel." This option was never formally considered, but it remained at the back of the minds of Labour leaders right up to the announcement of the election result.

The coalitionist views of many Labour politicians provided the background to Labour's programme which was composed in its entirety while the wartime Coalition was still actively in existence. For some time, Labour official statements had

blown in. Such was my enthusiasm that I actually grabbed a handful before Alderman Albert Ballard (the agent, who had left strategic headquarters in order to inspect troops in the field) began their formal distribution. Mr Ballard grabbed my wrist and shook some of the leaflets back into the cycle basket. With what even I recognised as disdain, he removed the rubber band from around the bundle and slowly opened out the two-page pamphlet. It was designed in the form of a strip cartoon and its subject was Jane — the forces' favourite from the wartime Mirror who possessed an extraordinary facility for catching her dress on nails, climbing fences, tripping over banana skins and suffering various other misfortunes which resulted in the exposure of the three inches of thigh Mr Ballard's pink comfortable face was creased with the agony which comes from having to decide between moral principle and political expediency. Thighs were not

story of the New Fabian Research Bureau, founded in 1931 by G. D. H. Cole, and of other groups like the City-based XYZ Club, which fed ideas to the Labour Party. It is prosaic and unglamorous. It is a story of discussion circles and seminars, of sub-committees and learned articles; a story of pragmatic young men and a few women — sheltered from the realities of coal-mines and racism, rejecting Beatrice Webb's impatience with "abstract economies" and carving out the framework of a new economic order. While others of their class during the pre-war Red Decade were getting killed in Spain or going down and out, New Fabians were sitting in their common rooms, wrestling with the Keynesian multiplier.

Innumerable research papers and a series of books — Barbara Wootton's Plan or No Plan (1934), Dalton's Practical Socialism for Britain (1935), Jay's The Socialist Case (1937), Durbin's The Politics of Democratic Socialism (1940) — were the result. None was a bestseller. Few potential Labour voters were even aware of their existence. Little of this writing, in itself, was sharply original. What it did do, however, was to refine for practical use the most advanced thinking in the rapidly changing fields of sociology and especially economics.

The impact — direct or indirect — of what they wrote was slow, gradual and hard to quantify. But it was undoubtedly enormous, affecting not only the content of Labour Party documents, but also the way in which politicians thought about policy, and the way in which Labour was viewed in Fleet Street and, crucially, in Whitehall. It was not a matter of appearing less "extreme" in many ways Labour seemed much more extreme. It was a matter of becoming the party of ideas, as opposed to simply the party of class and emotion.

There were other bases to the so-called "post-war consensus" that had already taken grip by the time Labour came to power. But in economic policy, Labour's confident sense of guiding opinion, instead of following meekly in its wake, owed much to this earlier work and to the Keynesian socialist synthesis which was to become the dominant ethic of the new administration. The justifiable feeling of intellectual superiority thus engendered in the thirties and early forties was sufficiently powerful to set Labour through until 1964. Only then was it eroded, and replaced with a still prevailing sense of intellectual embarrassment.

Here there is indeed a contemporary parallel. The Thatcher Government owes its electoral success and also its pervasive triumph in office not just to the disarray of its opponents but also to the ferment of activity on the free market Right that preceded the 1979 election. When hyper-inflation and its discontents seemed to discredit the Keynesian assumptions of a generation, a freshly equipped Conservatism was able to fill the space and fashion a new, media-inspiring orthodoxy.

The secret of Thatcher's radical success during her first term, often against a hesitant and reluctant civil service, was not, as the manifesto, nor even the commentator's cliché, "political will." Will, to be effective, must have substance. The Conservatives' progress building on a structure of ideas which had begun to shift the conventional wisdom (and Treasury opinion) even before they came to power, Much the same was true of Labour in 1945.

Today the Thatcher edifice is crumbling. What is there instead? On the Left, there is fragile unity, and mid-term electoral advance. It is not yet clear that there is much else. Labour may have won the election. But if it intends to be unshaken of what follows, it must set about — not decorating, as Tawney once put it, a Christmas tree, with but stretching its own, and the nation's imagination.

Ben Pimlott is the editor of The Second World War Diary of Hugh Dalton, to be published by Jonathan Cape in November. His biography of Dalton was published, also by Cape, earlier this year.

acknowledged to exist in the Hillsborough Labour and Co-operative Party. Yet to throw away the leaflets was to waste half an evening's campaign. The will to win triumphed. But there were some depths to which the Alderman and agent were not prepared to sink. Even to secure the victory of Mr A. V. Alexander. Turning to my mother he said "send young Roy home. This is not the sort of thing he should handle."

Others will have grander memories about the glorious summer of 1945. But I doubt if I will be more vivid. Nor I was ever more revealing. If on one of innumerable television programmes which will soon be devoted to Mr Attlee's victory I am asked of my memory of the week of triumph, my answer will be a mapshot of Dorothy Lamour. If I am invited to reminisce about the campaign, I will tell them about Jane. Perhaps more than I realised at the time was happening during July and August that year.

ENDPIECE

Roy Hattersley

The Halifax has rocked the boat and made smaller societies quite seasick



SATURDAY NOTEBOOK

BUILDING societies started dancing a sailor's hornpipe over interest rates this week. With a ho-heave-ho, the Abbey National abolished differentials and cut the cost for new borrowers, prompting the Halifax to do the same several days later and well into the evening.

This extraordinary behaviour by the Halifax, not only the largest building society in the world but in a size class all of its own in this country, is quite mutinous for the smaller societies who look to the Halifax for leadership and stability. It is unsettling for the whole industry that such an enormous financial institution should be panicked into making such an untidy and hurried decision.

Pity the poor Halifax crew rising on Friday morning to discover not only a new mortgage rate but a whole new policy on the rating structure. The Halifax had been preparing for such a move for a few weeks and must have been extremely piqued to be piped to the post by the arch rival Abbey. If they had waited a few days to make their announcement they would have been accused of merely copying the Abbey, but that would have been more dignified than press-gang a few directors in London and making midnight statements.

The captain of the Building Societies Association, Mr Roy Cox, should be quelling this uprising. Although the BSA now has no role in setting interest rates, it should at least be seen to know what is going on. Building societies are now operating in a new, highly competitive world where the successful need to understand the pressures not only from the banks but also from foreign institutions, and to react swiftly to the new climate. But this does not mean they should be manoeuvring themselves to take the wind out of their competitors' sails.

If the proposed merger between the Nationwide Building Society and the Woolwich does go through next spring—and it is about even betting that it will—the top three societies—the Halifax, the Abbey and the Woolwich-Nationwide—will control more than half the whole building society industry. Should they agree to act in

concert they can for the first time afford to ignore the rest of the fleet.

Already there will be enormous pressure on other societies to rethink their policy on charging differentials: this is the indefensible practice of making borrowers who want large loans pay more for them, even though the societies incur no higher costs when arranging big mortgages.

The Woolwich and the Nationwide do not do this (the Nationwide briefly tried and then changed its mind, but until now no one else has felt inclined to follow their line. And now it is more the market pressure that is a need to shift their mortgage money—that has persuaded the Halifax and the Abbey, to install a single rate.

Nearly all other societies will now have to follow suit, at least differentials for large loans will disappear. Although the extra 0.5 per cent charged for endowment mortgages, on which building so-

cieties get a plump commission payment from insurance companies, stays.

But this is where the personal pique might slip in. Societies large enough to maintain an independent streak yet close enough to the top three to need to maintain an individual identity, could decide to keep at least one hand of more expensive mortgages and use the extra money they get in to cut more than the 0.75 per cent already announced from the rate.

The Abbey National has always tried to lead a motley in the past, although it has not previously been courageous enough to walk the gang plank alone and change differentials by itself. The other societies have, from pure irritation, often taken a deliberately different tack.

This would have been the weakness among the top three societies. But now that the Halifax has shown its willingness to support an Abbey policy, they may decide

that they enjoy this power.

All this brings into question the future of the Building Societies Association. The chairman may call council members back from holiday to a special meeting in August to discuss interest rates, and those that can will attend even if they have already decided on their new rating policy. At least this would restore a little discipline to the industry, which used to require the largest societies to discuss interest rates together and put their hands up to vote. But is there any other reason why these busy people should bother to head up to London at short notice?

Each year their subscription rate to the BSA goes up—the Halifax is now paying £250,000 a year—and smaller societies pay proportionately more. What are they getting for their money?

An investigation into the whole function of the BSA is at present in train, under

the guidance of the previous chief registrar of friendly societies. Its function is diminishing and once the new building society legislation is safely on the statute books in 18 months, its lobbying role will be less needed.

At least this time round the BSA must keep a grip on the reduction in savings rates. While societies have been eager to discuss what they are going to charge to new borrowers—and, if pushed, will talk about existing borrowers—none has come to any decision about what to do with the investment rate. This is a crucial point.

The high premium rates which were as adroit only after the last general rate rise, will be scuppered but just where they will settle is an uncharted territory.

Tossing interest rates around like this will leave savers and borrowers rather queasy. But now more than ever building societies need to keep their members con-

tent: two very large mergers are in the pipeline but cannot go through without a vote of support from members. And the societies wanting to venture into the uncharted waters of the new legislation will also need a majority vote of agreement from their customers. They have to keep savers and borrowers happy.

We are not interested in who did what first or how clever a society is in thinking up ingenious schemes. They should keep their jealousies and pettiness to themselves. Savers and even borrowers can also rebel and in the coming months there will be plenty of new vessels for them to board.

At this critical stage in building society history, they cannot afford to make a wrong decision on whatever subject if societies are to maintain the public bounteous image they have always enjoyed.

Margaret Dibben

Government lowers its sights to avoid disaster of first flotation

Final Britoil sell-off may bring in £450m

By David Simpson
Business Correspondent

The Government will add £450 million to its 1985/86 revenues when it completes its disposal of Britoil, the former state-owned North Sea oil company, next week.

The final phase of the Britoil privatisation will go ahead on Tuesday or Wednesday, a week later than originally scheduled. In what appears likely to be a slightly more favourable investment climate than seemed possible.

The price of the 243 million shares to be sold, 38.3 per cent of the equity, is expected to be pitched at 185p, although a stock market rally on Monday

could add a couple of pence to the offer price.

The final price will ultimately be a conservative one, however, as the Government and its advisers are insisting that the disaster of the original Britoil flotation, when three quarters of the shares were left in the hands of City underwriters, must not be repeated. Investors will be asked to make a 100p downpayment with the balance due in three months.

The timing of the Britoil sale remained in jeopardy until yesterday, but the Bank of England came to the rescue by cutting its dealing rates, prompting the possibility of a

reduction in bank lending rates early next week.

If the sale had been delayed for a second time, because of the uncertain market conditions, it would have been necessary to postpone it until the autumn when it would have clashed with other planned privatisations. The offer was first planned for this week, but was deferred until the outcome of the Opec meeting, and the consequences for oil prices, became clear.

The positive market reaction to the Bank's move boosted Britoil's share price, and an early 5p drop in value was reversed, with the shares closing at 185p at 200p. At this level, they still lag

behind the 215p at which the first tranche was floated in 1982, and the Government's decision to sell now will provoke further Opposition accusations that state assets are being sold off inopportunely and cheaply.

The Government's ability to obtain even a price of 185p at the time of falling oil and share prices, represents something of a triumph for its financial advisers, bankers Lazard Brothers.

The bank persuaded the Government to give preferential allocations of shares in the new offer for sale to existing Britoil shareholders, a decision which has helped underpin the share price, with the number of Britoil shareholders

increasing by an exceptional 5 per cent over the past few weeks.

The price to be put on the issue has also been boosted by a decision to sell 20 per cent of the shares on offer to overseas investors.

The difficulties involved in the timing of the issue were reflected yesterday in a statement by Britoil that the fluctuations in currency values had forced the group to downgrade the 1985 profit forecast produced only three weeks ago.

The rise in sterling against the dollar has led to Britoil pruning its profit estimate for the year from £190 million after tax to £185 million.

Thornton rejects new Burton bid

By Margaret Pagano
City Correspondent

Shareholders still dithering over Burton's £560 million bid for Debenhams were urged again yesterday to firmly reject the revised higher offer.

Debenhams' boss, Mr Bob Thornton, said that Burton's higher offer still ignored the group's fundamental strengths and its future growth prospects. Accepting the offer would result in a loss of income of 15 per cent to Debenhams' shareholders, he said.

"The current share price is well supported by the profit and dividend forecasts for the current year," Current trading was ahead of budget, and retailing profits during the first 20 weeks of the year

were higher than both budget and results for the same time last year. Sales were running 10.9 per cent higher than this time last year.

Debenhams' over-30s market was expanding rapidly and, on recent figures from the Retail Centre for Forecasting, should grow by 10 per cent by 1990. Spending powers of that market should also grow by 30 per cent over the decade.

Mr Thornton added that Burton, by contrast, would see its teens and twenties market contract. Over the next decade the 15 to 29 year age group would shrink by 15 per cent and spending power by 10 per cent.

He refuted suggestions by Burton's chairman, Mr Ralph Halpern, that Debenhams' 4.5

million square feet of floor space was the most under-utilised in the business.

"It is not just homogeneous selling space to be ripped apart, subjected to the now discredited Galleria treatment and reopened as a hotch-potch of branches of Burton companies selling inexpensive clothes to a declining market."

Shares in Debenhams, which are still well below Burton's cash price of 337p, were again under pressure yesterday as the market realises that House of Fraser's stake could scupper the bid. Shares were down another 2p to 310p, while Burton's shares, after dipping 12p to 426p, recovered unchanged at 438p. The Fraser group now has over 13 per cent

Guinness and Bell in war of words

By Mary Brasier

The takeover Panel yesterday stepped into the £300 million bid by Guinness for Arthur Bell and provoked an immediate public war of words between the two companies.

The Panel asked Bell to clarify statements contained in its defence document which concerned the rate of growth in Guinness's trading profits and claims it made about the growth of Bell's Scotch Whisky.

Guinness immediately seized on the Panel ruling to accuse Bell of "lack of accuracy". Chairman Mr Ernest Saunders said in a letter to Bell's shareholders: "Bell has failed to come up to the minimum standards of accuracy expected by the authorities."

"This lack of accuracy—even about its own business—confirms our belief that the

board is confused and unaware of the fundamental problems it raises."

The Panel statement gave Guinness fresh ammunition for its bid after announcing little new support from Bell's shareholders in the last week. There have been few converts since the first closing date and acceptances now total just 0.22 per cent more at 522p per share.

The brewing group said yesterday it would extend the offer for another 12 days, until August 6. Under takeover rules Bell has to publish all its defence information by August 5.

But Guinness's words about the defence documents drew immediate reaction from the Bell side which slammed the statement as "grossly inaccurate" and said it misrepresented the Panel's ruling. Bell pointed out that it had not been asked to withdraw or change its original words in the defence document.

Edwardes wins Chloride shareholders' vote

By Clive Woodcock

The leader of the shareholders' ginger group at Chloride, the batteries firm, yesterday won a vote at the annual meeting on a proposal to elect him to the board.

But his moment of glory was short-lived because although on a show of hands the proposal was won by 34 votes to 23, Chloride's chairman, Sir Michael Edwardes, announced that he has proxy votes of 82.8 million against the proposal and only 1.7 million in favour.

Sir Michael called for a poll and the motion to elect Dr Maurice Gillibrand—who was once Chloride's research director—was heavily defeated. The

Chloride's board had opposed the election of Dr Gillibrand, who made another unsuccessful attempt last year.

Earlier, Sir Michael said that the recently announced deal under which Dunlop Olympic is buying Chloride's long-making American automotive batteries interest would have a very favourable impact on the balance sheet. In the accounts for the first half the US losses would still be shown, and the benefits of the deal would become apparent in the second half.

Dunlop Olympic is paying £24.5 million for the US operation and taking on its £18 million of borrowings.

Tesco boss faces coup

By our Financial Staff

Only minutes into his new job as chairman of the Tesco stores group Mr Ian MacLaurin yesterday faced the prospect of a boardroom coup.

Three women shareholders at Tesco's annual meeting where Mr MacLaurin succeeded Leslie Porter, suggested what the group needed was not so much Mr MacLaurin but also a woman on the board.

The lady they had in mind was Lady Porter, wife of Sir

Leslie and daughter of Tesco's legendary founder Jack Cohen. Shareholder Mrs Anna Raphael said Lady Porter, who is leader of Westminster City Council, was an ideal candidate. Most of the customers who spent £3 billion last year in Tesco supermarkets are women, but she said the group had no women directors.

Lady Porter said she would accept the job if asked because she had the "necessary all-round qualifications."

Goldsmith grows in US

From Mark Tran
in Washington

Sir James Goldsmith has consolidated his American empire by winning control of the Crown-Zellerbach forest and paper products company after an eight-month battle.

Sir James, who has joined the ranks of top US corporate raiders, now has extensive timber interests in the US, owns a supermarket chain and a 10 per cent stake in Colgate Palmolive.

Sir James' assault on Crown-Zellerbach bears out his words from last year: "If you look at the history of timberlands over the last 80 years, you will find that they have been a very good investment. They have kept ahead of inflation and today the supply is diminishing while the demand is in-

creasing. I perceive future values being greater than present ones."

Five years ago, the 52-year-old Sir James after another tough fight took over Diamond International Forest and a paper and forest products company. He broke it up and sold the pieces for a profit of more than \$500 million. But Sir James kept one piece—more than a million acres of timberland in the US.

The betting is that Sir James plans to meet out the same treatment to Crown selling off the pulp and paper assets and keeping Crown's timberland—amounting to twice that of Diamond's. Besides, the current soft market for forest property—Sir James' remark notwithstanding—does not favour a quick sale of timberland.

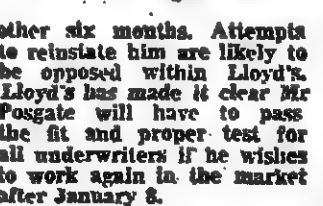
other six months. Attempts to reinstate him are likely to be opposed with Lloyd's. Lloyd's has made it clear Mr Fosgate will have to pass the fit and proper test for all underwriters if he wishes to work again in the market after January 8.

Marine syndicate 900 is one of the largest in the Lloyd's market with 2,000 names including the Duches of Kent and Mr Adnan Khushoggi. Most of them are also on the more troubled PCW syndicate. The opportunity for Mr

more in arose after another Lloyd's underwriter suddenly pulled out of an agreement to take over the syndicate from the sons to be defunct Richard Beckett Agency. He is believed to have been influenced by legal advice.

PCW names want the syndicate to continue trading. According to members' agents who are behind the plan: "The power wielded by an active underwriter can be used to alleviate the losses of the past." They maintain Mr Fosgate is the only man available to take on such a large syndicate.

Ian Fosgate



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Posgate could rescue names

By Mary Brasier

IAN POSGATE, the maverick Lloyd's underwriter currently serving a disciplinary suspension from the market could return to lead a rescue of names on the troubled PCW syndicates.

A group of names and members' agents at Lloyd's have approached Mr Posgate to become the underwriter for a new managing agency to run PCW marine syndicate 900. If he takes over he is likely to organise a market rescue of the three PCW non-marine syndicates where losses of £130 million have occurred. The plan coincided with a warning that the 1,500 names would face higher than expected losses next year.

Mr Posgate was suspended in 1983 because of disciplinary charges arising from the Alexander Howden scandal. A life ban on him was reduced on appeal but he remains suspended for an-

other six months. Attempts to reinstate him are likely to be opposed with Lloyd's. Lloyd's has made it clear Mr Fosgate will have to pass the fit and proper test for all underwriters if he wishes to work again in the market after January 8.

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Lonrho again seeks a Fraser probe

By Mary Brasier

Lonrho has made another attempt to force a government investigation of the £815 million takeover of House of Fraser by the Al-Fayed brothers.

The sustained campaign by Lonrho chairman Mr Tiny Rowland against the takeover took another twist this week with a letter from Mr Rowland to Kleinwort Benson, the City bank which acts as advisers to the Al-Fayeds.

Claiming to have new information about the three Egyptian brothers' finances, Mr Rowland calls on the bank to retract statements made during the bid which affirmed that the purchase of House of Fraser was made from the brothers' own resources.

Copies of the letter have also been sent to the Prime Minister, the Trade Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, who cleared the Al-Fayed bid, the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and House of Fraser chairman Professor Roland Smith.

Accounts from House of Fraser published yesterday contain a paragraph stating that the group's ultimate holding com-

pany is now Al-Fayed Investment Trust, a private company which is wholly and beneficially owned and controlled by Mohammed, Salah and Ali Al-Fayed, and is incorporated in Liechtenstein.

Mr Rowland's letter is addressed to the chairman of Kleinwort Benson, Mr Michael Hawkes. The bank declined to comment on its contents yesterday.

Lonrho chairman Sir Edward du Cann wrote to Kleinwort Benson back in March at the time of the Al-Fayed bid asking that certain matters should be clarified in the offer document. Mr Rowland has returned to the theme asking for clarification of statements that the acquisition of House of Fraser was financed entirely from the Al-Fayed's own family resources.

Lonrho would not elaborate on their letter yesterday but said they felt it took matters forward. The group wants a Monopolies Commission inquiry into the takeover, is still considering legal action in the US against the government over the affair.

Venezuela's crude cuts

From John Hooper
in Geneva

Venezuela, the Opec member most affected by Mexico's price cut earlier this month, will set new prices for its crude oil next Tuesday, sources who attended Opec's conference here said yesterday.

The changes affecting most grades, which come within the scope of Opec's pricing structure, would be in line with the agreement announced at the end of the meeting on Thursday. Under the agreement heavy grades are to be reduced by 30 cents and medium varieties by 20 cents an adjustment regarded as insufficient to make the bulk of Venezuela's output competitive.

But much of Venezuela's crude, mostly from the Orizaba river basin, is too heavy to be covered by Opec guidelines. The prices of these grades would be sharply reduced to compensate for the expected loss of Venezuela's share of other markets, the sources said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE £11 million bid for Midlands engineer B. Cartwright closed in confusion last night amid accusations of double counting by bidders Newnam Tonks. The NT camp declared the bid unconditional after claiming to have 82 per cent of the shares in the bag but Cartwright alleged that a holding of 250,000 shares acquired in the market and representing 3.7 per cent of the capital had already been counted as having accepted the offer.

SOTHEBY'S sold goods worth \$502.2 million worldwide in the season now ending, not \$400.7 million as reported in yesterday's Guardian.

MERCURY Communications, sole competitor to British Telecom in the basic tele communications, and Racal, sole competitor to BT in cellular mobile radio, are to co-operate in providing services in Scotland.

Abridged particulars
Tiphook plc
please see page 5

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THE M&G GROUP

IT'S becoming easier to be unconventional in your choice of home. As more and more people decide that an ordinary house is not enough, they are turning to building societies for help. The societies are now offering a wide range of unconventional homes, from converted barns to modern houses with unusual features. The societies are also offering a wide range of unconventional homes, from converted barns to modern houses with unusual features.

Only a few years ago an ordinary house converted into flats could cause problems when it came to borrowing money, but now a martello tower or windmill from a not necessarily be ruled out by the big societies.

Their general rule when it comes to the less than usual property is to try to work out whether anyone other than the prospective buyers would want to live in it once the conversion is completed. Sometimes it is difficult for the branch manager to be as enthusiastic as the customer about the potential of a rat-infested barn miles from anywhere.

But for all that, the major societies are a lot less cautious than they might have been a few years ago, so long as a viable scheme is proposed.

There are plenty of unusual homes on the market for the adventurous to choose from. The society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings produces a quarterly list of buildings of historical interest for sale, lease or auction, which is available to members. They are all in need of repair, but that does not deter potential buyers.

These apparently much sought-after properties range from ramshackle cottages in Somerset at £7,000 to a Queen Anne School in Herefordshire at around £700,000.

The majority are in the £50,000 to £80,000 range and include old farm houses, barns, country houses, churches, schools, warehouses, and station buildings.

Some need as much as ten times their cost price spending on them to bring them up to standard but generally mortgages can be found.

The society had a number of churches and chapels on their list, but these were not



They might say yes to a windmill — picture by Denis Thorpe

Lindsay Cook on the building societies' new readiness to lend money on unconventional homes

A falling demand for ticky tacky boxes

popular as they often had restrictions on their use and new owners could find they needed listed building consent to convert the building into a home.

The society found that unusual properties sold more quickly in the south-east, where house prices often made the gamble and hard work of conversion more worthwhile.

The Halifax Building Society now regards barns as "normal lending" and has provided the core for church conversions, houses with shops, a nursing home, guest houses, and boarding houses. If the property's value is established by a valuer and there is no problem with insurance, a loan would be made.

A spokesman said: "We

have lent money on very old grain stores that have been converted into beautiful homes. An old school will convert easily. We are open to almost any proposition. Mortgage funds are available and we are able to look at the most unusual conversion."

On the day I spoke to the Halifax, half a dozen "unusual" applications had been referred to head office for approval. They were for a hotel, a farm, and the rest were small shops with houses. "There seems to be a demand for funds to buy a post office or newsagent's shop to start a business. If the applicants have a reasonable reference we are quite happy."

At the Woolwich their spokesman said that attitudes today were "vastly different" from those of a few years ago, and not just with go-ahead societies. "Some have always been pretty good, but the vast majority have liberalised their ideas in the last five years. We have lent on windmills, castles, barns and all sorts of properties. There was once a stigma attached to almshouses, but now they make some of the most attractive homes."

He added that some branch managers may not be as willing as others to consider an exciting project and that while the society laid down guidelines on lending, these were not rules. Some mortgage seekers might therefore have to shop around for a manager more in tune with their way of thinking.

The Building Societies Association said that most societies looked at whether a property would be marketable if the borrowers were to default. With greater demand for money to carry out novel conversions, there was therefore more willingness to lend money.

But all societies are concerned about restrictions on the use of properties which may have changed from agricultural, religious or railway use. These can cause long term problems.

For example, the delightful crossing cottages erected on railways before planning legislation was introduced have no established residential use, which means they need planning consent to be used as homes. And problems can arise when an old cottage needs demolishing and rebuilding or a new owner wants to add an extension.

Properties too close to the track can also cause problems and British Rail considered jacking up and moving one building in the Cotswolds because it was too close to the line. That would have needed local authority consent and in the end the cottage was demolished.

Station buildings are popular, particularly in the country, with British Rail being virtually able to name their price in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset.

The buildings are most popular on disused lines and are usually sold with mains water, and some form of drainage connection, possibly a septic tank, although some have cesspits. They usually have an electricity supply, but not always, and often do not have gas.

The properties were usually advertised nationally and then sold by tender or auction a couple of months later.

Any less than standard property needs careful consideration and the help of an architect or surveyor in putting a scheme together.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings can be contacted at 37 Spital Square, London E1 6DY. Membership costs £12 a year for a single person or £18 for a couple.



Aromatic plants: drawing of scottish stocks, and penic by Sharon Finmark.

Common scents

The fragrance of flowers and shrubs is at its most enticing at this time of the year. Alan Gemmell suggests ways of making the most of it — and explains that scent is not just a happy accident.

ASK anyone to name the main attractions of the garden and I am confident that they will start off by talking about colour and peacefulness. If you pry a little more, they will almost certainly say that the scent of the garden is a continual source of pleasure: they may even rhapsodize about sitting outside on a cool July evening among all the scented pleasures. To me the smell of newly mown grass is almost magically evocative.

Scent is not just a happy accident, however: it has important biological value. Shrubs with scented leaves such as lavender, thyme, and rosemary may well be disliked by grazing animals because of the aromatic oil the leaves contain. In moorland or mountainous areas such as the French Maquis, which is heavily grazed by sheep and goats, the scented herbs are left alone, and in the summer the air in such places is full of delightful odours.

The chemical nature of scent is complex, and many different chemical compounds make a contribution. But in general they are oily substances, often called essential or aromatic oils, which can be seen as minute droplets in the cells of scented plants. These oil-containing cells are usually called glands and occur in the surface, or immediate subsurface layer of the flower or leaves. The oils are secreted to the surface and when exposed to the air are oxidised and so become scents.

The economy of nature is apparent in the scent glands in flowers being frequently placed on the inner surface of the petals: there they are protected from the air until the buds open, and only then does the scent emerge. This is most easily tested in night-flowering plants, where the scent is difficult to classify, for they are not usually the result of a single chemical



"If an insect follows the scent, it can home in on the flower"

source but are a blend of a number of oils. This is exactly what the perfumier does to produce his perfumes: because scent is a blend, it has been likened to a chord of music where individual notes combine to produce the final effect.

In flowers scent has the function of attracting insects. Scent carried in breezes or currents are used as a kind of long distance signal. If an insect follows increasing concentrations of the scent it will get nearer and nearer the flower. Eventually the insect will be able to see the target and can home-in on the flower. This is especially

important in the case of night-flying insects, and plants which open at evening such as stock and nicotiana. Insects are helped on the final leg of their journey by night-flowering plants frequently having white or pale coloured petals visible in half light or dark.

Because the sense of smell in human beings is poorly developed, one should avoid growing scented plants in exposed or windy situations. The ideal place is a sheltered corner or shade where moist air will help the scent to linger. Another good place is near or underneath a window, and I have enjoyed a kitchen filled with the scent of clove pinks growing in a bed below the open window.

Terraces, patios, and areas around garden seats are obvious places for scented plants. These can be grown in tubs, which are easily planted up with wallflowers, heliopsis, nicotiana, and mignonne. Scented shrubs, too, can come into their own if you can reach out and touch them, pluck a few leaves, and crush them to release the scent. Lavender, rosemary, and verbena Snow Queen are useful for this purpose, and there are many others with scented flowers such as roses, Clethra alnifolia, Philadelphus coronarius, lilacs.

Walls can be clothed with honeysuckle or jasmine, and patio can have thyme, veronica Sparkle Queen, Alyssum montanum, and Dianthus gratiopolitanus growing in the cracks between paving slabs.

Because human noses are such inferior olfactory systems, gardeners should plan their gardens to ensure that scented plants come close to people. In such a situation they will multiply the pleasures of the garden: as William Coles wrote in 1650 "the comfort the wearied brain with fragrant smells which yield a certain kind of nourishment."

Bedding is coming into its own now. The showery weather saves watering, but species such as anemones, asters, candytuft, and mesembryanthemum need regular dead-heading if the display is to last all summer.

Odd jobbing by Hilary Applegate

I ALWAYS FEEL reluctant to stop outdoor tomatoes when several weeks of summer remain, but four trusses are the most we can sensibly set our sights upon. So the tips should be set above the fourth truss. This forces the plant to concentrate its energy upon existing flowers and fruitlets instead of wasting itself on growth which will come to nothing in our short season.

As the roots of glasshouse and frame cucumbers appear on the soil surface, they should be top dressed, ideally with well rotted garden compost. Shallots are ready for lifting now. If the weather improves they can be left on the surface to dry. Otherwise they should be laid out in an airy place such as a half-spread cold frame. Fruited raspberries should be cut down to ground level, and the new shoots tied in. Tree ties tend to become a bit tight at this time of year, so they should be checked and loosened as necessary.

Bedding is coming into its own now. The showery weather saves watering, but species such as anemones, asters, candytuft, and mesembryanthemum need regular dead-heading if the display is to last all summer.

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If my cheque is guaranteed why is my address important?

YOUR MONEY LETTERS
answered by Margaret Dibben

WHEN paying by cheque in a shop and producing my cheque guarantee card I was asked for my address. In the shop assistant's eyes I was a possible way of producing cheque fraud. — R. C. Leigh-on-Sea.

IT is not normal for shop assistants to ask for the address of a customer paying in this way, but it depends on the practice of the particular shop. Some businesses may insist on an address with all cheque purchases. Normally, however, an address will only be asked for if the shop assistant spots some irregularity.

To answer your question, a bank spokesman tells me that the shop is perfectly entitled to ask for a cheque purchaser's address, or refuse to accept the cheque, with or without a guarantee card.

Tax on the sale of a second home

I HAVE a second house bought for £4,800 seven years ago, and now expect to sell it for £14,000. Various improvements have been made to the property, which is let to students. What will the capital gains tax liability be? — J.C.K. Coventry.

PROVIDED the improvements are approved ones — the installation of central heating, double glazing, etc. — and not repairs, you may be allowed to deduct the expenditure from your capital gain.

Your CGT bill should not cause you any sleepless nights. Indexation under the new Budget rules, and the current year's £5,800 gains exemption should leave you with a payment of about £500. This is without any allowances you may have for improvements to the property.

Should I sell my granny bonds?

I HAVE index-linked savings certificates bought in August 1975 and October 1982. Are they worth holding on to, and if not what is a better investment? — D.P., Sutton.

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Long term 2 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	2,500
Long term 3 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	2,500
Long term 4 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	2,500
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Long term 6 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	2,500
Long term 7 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	2,500
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Long term 3 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 4 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 5 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 6 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
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Long term 2 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 3 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 4 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 5 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 6 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 7 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
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Long term 5 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 6 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 7 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
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Long term 1 year	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 2 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 3 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 4 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 5 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 6 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 7 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 8 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 9 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 10 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
YEARLY PLAN:				
Fixed rate	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Variable rate	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 1 year	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 2 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 3 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 4 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 5 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 6 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 7 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 8 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 9 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 10 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
LOCAL AUTHORITIES:				
Fixed rate	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Variable rate	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 1 year	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 2 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 3 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 4 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 5 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 6 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 7 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 8 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 9 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100
Long term 10 years	4.25-5.50	5.50-7.25	paid	100

Weekend Money is edited by Margaret Dibben

th. Gardening jobs.
r's Papers.

Yesterday in Parliament.
 News: After Henry. Comedy
 series with Prunella Scales.
 Bolshoi Tsyshynski No. 26. Mem-
 oirs of Russia.
 News Stand. Weeklies reviewed.
 The Week in Westminster.
 Pick of the Week.
 From Our Own Correspondent.
 News: A Small Country Living.
 Eucletic music.
 Quote . . . Unquote. Panel game.
 News: Any Questions? with Ken-
 neth Clarke, Roy Jenkins, Mary
 Goldring, Prof. Laurie Taylor.
 News: Afternoon Play: Tea at
 Gunters by Pamela Haines. A
 middle-aged lady relives her
 shattered dreams.
 News: Radio Active. Spoof radio
 Down Under.
 The Plain People. The Amish
 community in Ohio.
 Words by Hart. Lesser-known
 songs by Rodgers and Hart.
 The Uncommon Touch. Ian Skid-
 more hunts the unusual.
 Wildlife. Listeners questions.
 Week Ending. Satirical review.
 News.
 With Great Pleasure. D. M.
 Thomas chooses poetry and
 prose.
 Stop the Week.
 Baker's Dozen — favourite music.
 Saturday-Night Theatre: Game of
 Chance by Patrick Bradburn.
 News: Evening News.
 Animal Language: Underwater
 conversations.
 Science Now in the Antarctic.
 The Million Pound Radio Show.
 Comic sketches.
 News: Weather: interval.
 Shipping forecast.
 C 5-5 0 pm Options.
 244m: 4 0 pm Am Radio 3. 5 36 m
 245m: 4 0 pm Up to Radio 3. 5 36 m
 246m: 5 21 Playday. 5 30 Howel
 247m: 5 21 Selection. 1 42 Roy Noble. 2 30
 248m: 5 21 VHP. 5 55 m Weather. Gwilder Radio
 249m: 5 55 m Am Radio. 6 0 Newsworld. Drop in
 250m: 6 0 m Robbards. 6 12 m News. 6 15 m
 251m: 6 15 m Cadogan. 6 17 m Fry. 6 18 m
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 10:15 Leisure, 10:20
 10:25 Saturday Club, 11:30 Baseball
 11:35 Sports, 11:40
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Papers; 7-15 Apr

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